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ABSTRACT

Western Europe's agricultural sector fared well in 1982. Total agricultural output set a record. Farm income increased for the first time in several years. Agricultural exports and imports both declined, leaving the trade deficit near last year's unusually low level. In recent years the combination of rising output and declining trade deficits has enabled Western Europe—and especially the EC—to continue to become more self-sufficient in the agricultural sector. Another good agricultural year is anticipated in 1983 although the EC agricultural budget will be strained by rising expenditures.

Keywords: Economic growth, agricultural output, farm income, agricultural trade, commodity prices, agricultural policy, Western Europe, European Community.

FOREWORD

This report reviews the performance of the agricultural sectors of Western European countries and subregions in 1982 and gives forecasts for 1983 and beyond. It describes and examines the general economy, agricultural and trade policy, production, input and commodity prices, farm income, and trade flows and potentials.

Ronald G. Trostle coordinated this report, with sections prepared by Marshall H. Cohen, Ruth Elleson, Miles J. Lambert, James Lopes, and Stephen Sposato. Jenny Gonzales provided statistical support. Editing was done by Diane Decker. LaMoin Evans and Deborah Hood provided the typing. Appreciation is extended to the Foreign Agricultural Service and the agricultural counselors and attaches who, through data and comprehensive situation reports, supplied much of the information used in this analysis.

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We welcome any comments, suggestions, or questions about this report or other aspects of the agricultural situation in Western Europe. Responses should be directed to the Western Europe Branch, International Economics Division, Economic Research Service, USDA, Room 324, 500 12th Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20250. Our telephone number is (202) 447-8289.

Reed E. Friend, Chief
Western Europe Branch
International Economics Division

Washington, D.C. 20250 June 1983

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DEFINITIONS

Measures—The metric system is used in this report, unless otherwise indicated. The following are conversions to the U.S. system of weights and measures: 1 hectare, 2.471 acres; 1 metric ton, 2204.6 pounds; 1 kilogram, 2.2046 pounds; 1 liter, 1.0567 quarts; and 1 hectoliter, 26.418 gallons.

ACP's—African, Caribbean, and Pacific States participating in the Lome Convention that regulates economic relations between these countries and the European Community.

EC-10—European Community, also referred to as the Community. An economic and customs union of six original members—Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands, as well as Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom (U.K.), which joined January 1, 1973, and Greece, which became the tenth member on January 1, 1981.

CAP—Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.

GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

European Monetary System (EMS)—A common monetary arrangement for the Community, implemented in March 1979. It includes credit mechanisms and compulsory intervention to ensure greater stability of European exchange rates.

European Currency Unit (ECU)—The core of the EMS, the ECU serves as the monetary denominator for the exchange rate, credit, and intervention mechanisms of the EMS. On April 9, 1979, the ECU became the standard value for transactions within the CAP including the determination of support prices, import levies, and export subsidies. The value of the ECU is calculated from a weighted basket of all EC-10 member currencies, and equal to an average of $0.98 during 1982.

Green rate of exchange—The exchange rate used to convert ECU's into national currencies (and vice versa) in all financial and commercial transactions covered by the CAP.

Green currency (e.g., green pound, green lira)—Indicates the use of green rates of exchange for CAP purposes.

Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA's)—Border taxes or subsidies that offset the divergence between the green rate of exchange and the actual market rate of exchange. For those countries in which currencies have depreciated, MCA's (negative MCA's) act as subsidies on imports and taxes on exports. For those countries in which currencies have appreciated, MCA's (positive MCA's) act as taxes on imports and subsidies on exports.

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WESTERN EUROPE

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE IN 1982 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1983

SUMMARY

Western Europe's agricultural sector fared well in 1982. Total agricultural output set a record. Farm income increased for the first time in several years. Agricultural exports and imports both declined, leaving the trade deficit near last year's unusually low level. In recent years the combination of rising output and declining trade deficits has enabled Western Europe—and especially the EC—to continue to become more self-sufficient in the agricultural sector. Another good agricultural year is anticipated in 1983 although the EC agricultural budget will be strained by rising expenditures.

The index of agricultural production for Western Europe rose 4 percentage points in 1982 and was significantly higher than in recent years. Production of most major commodities was above 1981 levels.

Grain production—at 161 million tons—rose 7 percent. Most of the increase occurred in the EC, where favorable weather and record yields produced a record 131-million-ton harvest. In 1983, grain production may be near the 1982 record if favorable weather continues.

The production of rapeseed, under the stimulus of high EC price supports, has nearly doubled since 1979. Spain's bumper 700,000-ton sunflower crop pushed Western Europe's total sunflower production 61 percent above 1981. Rapeseed and sunflower output is expected to continue climbing in view of increasing EC support.

Sugarbeet production declined from the bumper 1981 crop. Area declined 8 percent in the EC in response to depressed world sugar prices and increased production. These factors are likely to cause a further production decline in 1983.

Cotton output was down sharply, particularly in Spain, where labor problems caused producers to shift to other crops. Some recovery is expected in 1983 as Greece, the most significant producer, is expected to plant more cotton because of a January 1983 increase in the EC support price.

Deciduous fruit production rose again in 1982, primarily in response to good weather. Potato production and consumption continued their downward trends.

Western Europe's livestock production, except for beef, was up in 1982, with some products showing significant increases. Output of all livestock products, except poultry meat, is expected to increase in 1983. Lower costs for nongrain feed ingredients, combined with rising livestock prices, are strengthening producers' profit margins. The demand for livestock products is expected to remain sluggish, however, until economic recovery gets underway.

Dairy cow numbers increased slightly and yields continued to rise, resulting in record milk production. Output rose 3 percent over the previous year, but appears to have increased at a more rapid rate during late 1982 and early 1983. Despite EC efforts to hold down milk production, another increase is expected in 1983, causing large butter and nonfat dry milk surpluses.

Rises in poultry meat, pork, and mutton and lamb offset a decline in beef production. Poultry meat production increased in all major producing countries, despite lagging export demand and rising stocks. However, after successive yearly increases, Western Europe's poultry meat production is expected to decline slightly in 1983. Egg production is expected to continue its gradual climb.

Pork production rose again in 1982 as consumers continued to shift from beef to lower-priced meats. Danish outbreaks of foot and mouth disease disrupted traditional production and marketing systems. Pork production is expected to continue rising in 1983 although growth will be slow.

After declining in 1981, Western Europe's agricultural trade deficit grew again in 1982 but remains well below the levels of the late 1970's. Increasing production and a higher U.S. dollar enhanced the competitiveness of Western European agricultural exports in world markets.

A 20-percent increase in export subsidies in 1982 further assisted the EC in maintaining agricultural exports in a year of lagging demand in world markets. Nevertheless, rising production and stagnant exports drove up EC stocks of butter, nonfat dry milk, poultry meat, beef, and grain despite higher per unit export subsidies.

The U.S. trade surplus with Western Europe fell 11 percent in 1982 to $8.1 billion. U.S. exports to the EC declined 9 percent to $8.3 billion while exports to the rest of Western Europe rose slightly to $2.8 billion. Lower prices for soybeans and soymeal offset increased volume. Both prices and volume of U.S. grain exports to Western Europe declined.

Farm incomes improved in 1982 in most Western European countries as farm prices rose faster than the cost of production. For the EC, a 13.6-percent increase in support payments was a large factor in the sharp 8.6-percent advance in agricultural incomes. This reversed 3 years of declining farm income and narrowed the gap between incomes in agriculture and in the rest of the economy. The farm income situation in Western Europe is likely to continue improving in 1983.

The general economy fared poorly in 1982 compared with the farm sector. Continued recession and rising unemployment combined with higher food prices to reduce demand for agricultural products. A slow recovery in most Western European economies is expected in 1983.

The level of 1983/84 price supports represents an important agricultural policy decision to be made by the EC. Improved farm income amid recession in the rest of the economy, and speculation that the EC could soon overrun its budget, favor a lower average price increase than in recent years.

The combination of rising EC production, mounting surpluses, and low world prices will force a significant increase in the EC's 1983 expenditures in support of agriculture. Expenditures for export subsidies, internal price support payments, and storage aids are expected to rise. The resulting financial strain will force the EC to either find additional financial resources or to moderate support increases for the agricultural sector.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Recession Continues

Economic growth in Western Europe is not expected to improve much in 1983 as domestic and foreign demand remain weak. As a result, unemployment is likely to move higher. The inflation rate is expected to decline further, but large budget deficits make governments slow to abandon anti-inflationary tight monetary and fiscal policies maintained since the 1979 oil crisis.

General economic conditions are a major determinant of the agricultural situation in Western Europe. The rate of growth of aggregate demand affects demand for agricultural products; the general inflation rate has an impact on farm input and retail food prices; exchange rates and other determinants of trade affect trade in agricultural products; and the unemployment situation influences the rate at which farmers leave the agricultural sector. The expected stagnation of real disposable income is not likely to increase demand for farm products at the retail level, nor create a stronger market for U.S. agricultural commodities. Lower inflation rates, however, will slow the increase in the region's agricultural input costs, and provide upward impetus to farm output and income, especially where support prices guarantee favorable profits.

Growth of real gross domestic product, Western European countries

Country	1980	1981	1982[1]	1983[2]
	Percent change from previous year			
European Community	1.1	−0.6	.25	.25
Belgium	2.5	−1.7	−.5	.75
Denmark	−.2	0.1	1.75	0
France	1.2	0.3	1.5	.5
Germany, West	1.8	−0.2	−1.25	−.25
Greece	[3]1.7	−0.7	.5	1.0
Ireland	1.9	1.1	1.25	1.75
Italy	−4.0	−0.2	.75	.25
Luxembourg	.6	−1.8	−2.5	1.0
Netherlands	.5	−1.2	−1.25	−1.5
United Kingdom	−1.8	−2.2	.5	1.0
Other Western Europe				
Austria	3.1	0	0.5	1.0
Finland	5.0	1.4	.5	1.25
Norway	3.8	0.8	0	0.5
Portugal	5.5	1.7	2.0	1.5
Spain	1.5	0.4	1.25	1.5
Sweden	1.4	−0.8	.5	1.5
Switzerland	4.4	1.9	−2.0	.5

[1]Preliminary. [1]Forecast. [3]Not included in EC average.

Source: OECD.

Growth Remains Flat

After 2 successive years of stagnation, the economies of Western Europe did not turn up as expected, and the outlook for 1983 appears bleak. Real GDP in Western Europe and the EC is forecast to increase only one-half and one-fourth of a percent, respectively, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In 1982, real GDP increased one-fourth of a percent for both regions.

The second oil price shock of 1979 has played a significant role in GDP growth. Initially, the oil price increase depressed domestic demand, and then policies to combat inflationary trends depressed demand still further. The

Western European countries' consumer prices and food prices, with expenditures for food and beverages as a percentage of private consumption expenditures

	Consumer prices (all items)				Food prices				Expenditures for food & beverage[1]
Country	1980	1981	1982	1981 to 1982	1980	1981	1982	1981 to 1982	1980
	1975 = 100			*Percent*	*1975 = 100*			*Percent*	*Percent*
European Community									
Belgium	136	147	159	8.2	127	135	148	9.6	22.5
Denmark	164	183	202	10.4	164	182	202	11.0	[2]25.8
France	165	187	209	11.8	163	186	211	13.4	20.5
Germany, West	122	129	136	5.4	119	124	132	6.5	[3]25.8
Greece	213	265	320	20.8	225	293	354	20.8	41.2
Ireland	193	233	272	16.7	190	218	247	13.3	[4]40.6
Italy	216	258	300	16.3	214	250	288	15.2	29.7
Luxembourg	134	145	159	9.7	126	137	151	10.2	[4]19.8
Netherlands	134	143	151	5.6	124	131	137	4.6	17.3
United Kingdom	196	219	238	8.7	196	213	230	8.0	19.3
Other Western Europe									
Austria	129	138	146	5.8	125	132	138	4.5	23.1
Iceland	568	861	1,284	49.1	553	732	1,046	42.9	[5]25.5
Finland	166	186	203	9.1	167	189	212	12.2	25.5
Norway	150	170	189	11.2	143	167	190	13.8	24.7
Portugal	268	322	394	22.4	283	340	420	23.5	[6]48.1
Spain	235	269	307	14.1	213	242	278	14.9	[7]31.9
Sweden	165	185	201	8.6	166	191	215	12.6	22.7
Switzerland	112	120	126	5.0	115	127	136	7.1	[2]27.6

[1]Percent of total private consumption expenditures excluding food and beverages purchased in restaurants and hotels, as well as most institutional purchases. The comparable figure for the U.S. in 1980 was 14.9. [2]Includes tobacco. [3]Includes tobacco; excludes expenditures in hotels only. [4]1979. [5]1973. [6]1976. [7]1979.

impact of these policies has been stronger than expected, causing business and consumer confidence to remain weak. By mid-1984, the growth rate may be at best 1.5 or 2 percent in Western Europe, according to the OECD. Private domestic consumption is projected to contribute most to the growth with some support coming from the external sector. Heavy dependence on exports may adversely affect growth in West Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

Inflation Rate Down

Consumer price increases in Western Europe eased substantially in 1982 and the OECD projects further deceleration this year. In the EC, prices are forecast to increase 8.8 percent this year, compared with 10.5 percent in 1982. Contributions to inflation by commodity group have shifted somewhat, with energy prices less of a factor and higher food prices beginning to become important. In 1982, food prices increased more than the overall rate of inflation in 11 countries.

Payments Deficits Ease

Progress in reducing payments deficits is expected this year despite increasingly cautious international lending and reduced imports by OPEC and other developing countries.

The deficit for the entire EC in 1983 is forecast at $13 billion, down from $17 billion last year. Virtually all countries are expecting some improvement in their current account positions. The United Kingdom's surplus, however, may erode this year as the expected inventory buildup will increase import demand.

Unemployment To Rise

Unemployment in Western Europe may rise to 11 percent this year, up from 10 percent last year. Double-digit unemployment rates may be reached or maintained in France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Spain. By the first quarter of 1984, the combined unemployment rate is expected to reach 11.7 percent, according to the OECD.

Western Europe's high and rising unemployment rate reflects not only the current recession, but long-term stagnation of total employment. Over the past decade, rising real labor costs, combined with declining productivity and rising oil prices, have encouraged firms to invest in more capital intensive equipment using less labor. As a result, there has been virtually no expansion in employment, and unemployment has risen every year since 1973. [Ruth Elleson (202) 447-6809]

Balance of payment on current account, Western European countries

Country	1980	1981	1982[1]	1983[2]
	Billion dollars			
European Community				
Belgium-Luxembourg	−5.2	−5.3	−4.0	−2.5
Denmark	−2.5	−1.9	−2.5	−2.0
France	−4.2	−4.7	−11.5	−8.25
Germany, West	−16.3	−7.3	−2.5	0
Greece	−2.2	−2.4	−2.0	−2.75
Ireland	−1.7	−2.2	−1.5	−1.5
Italy	−9.7	−8.1	−5.5	−4.0
Netherlands	−2.6	3.1	6.25	7.25
United Kingdom	6.7	12.1	4.5	.5
Other Western Europe				
Austria	−1.6	−1.4	−.5	−.75
Finland	−1.4	−.3	0	0
Norway	1.1	2.4	.5	−.5
Portugal	−1.3	−2.6	−3.0	−3.0
Spain	−5.0	−5.0	−4.75	−5.25
Sweden	−4.5	−2.9	−3.0	−2.5
Switzerland	−0.5	2.6	3.5	4.0

[1]Preliminary. [2]Forecast.

Source: OECD.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural Production Up in 1982

Western Europe's agricultural sector fared well in 1982. Grain production set a record and output of some other products, such as deciduous fruit and wine, were also at record levels. Except for beef and veal, production of animal products reached record levels as well. Overall, the 1982 agricultural production index (1969-71 = 100) for Western Europe rose 4 percentage points to 125; significantly above recent years. The production index was up in both the EC and non-EC countries.

A Bountiful Grain Crop

Western Europe's 1982 grain harvest (including paddy rice) was up 7 percent from the previous year's crop, and slightly exceeded the 1980 record of 161 million tons. Most of the rise occurred in the EC where favorable weather rewarded producers with a record 131-million-ton crop. An 8.7-percent increase in EC support prices, combined with moderating increases in the cost of inputs, contributed to record output.

Grain production in the non-EC countries recovered in 1982, but was still 3 million tons short of the 1980 record. The aftermath of drought in Spain, the group's largest producer, held regional output at slightly more than 30 million tons.

About two-thirds of the increase in Western Europe's 1982 grain production was in wheat, which reached a record of 68 million tons. Wheat output in the Community jumped to 60 million tons, 4.5 million above the previous record due to a 2.3-percent increase in area sown and a record 68-bushel-per-acre yield. Wheat production rose in all EC countries. France and the United Kingdom harvested record crops of 25.2 and 10.3 million tons, respectively. Except for Switzerland and Norway, all of the non-EC countries harvested significantly more wheat than in the previous year.

Western Europe's 1982 coarse grain production—92 million tons—was about 4 million tons above 1981 but about 3 million tons short of the 1980 record. Nearly record coarse grain yields were more than sufficient to compensate for a 1-percent reduction in area harvested. Both the EC and non-EC areas had significantly larger barley and corn crops.

Indices of agricultural production, Western Europe[1]

Country	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
			(1969-71 = 100)		
Total Western Europe	115	119	124	121	125
European Community	113	118	122	121	123
Belgium-Luxembourg	112	116	116	120	118
Denmark	115	120	118	121	126
France	118	124	132	130	135
Germany, West	110	110	111	110	114
Greece	138	135	152	148	153
Ireland	127	128	133	120	125
Italy	107	114	117	115	114
Netherlands	127	130	134	141	144
United Kingdom	114	115	122	119	124
Other Western Europe	121	123	132	122	129
Austria	114	112	119	118	123
Finland	106	108	114	101	112
Norway	115	112	117	120	119
Portugal	93	113	115	98	117
Spain	135	135	148	127	135
Sweden	118	115	117	121	124
Switzerland	114	118	120	120	121

[1]Only those commodities of considerable significance in their respective countries are included. Thus, these indices may differ from those calculated by the individual countries or other organizations.

Other Crop Output Mixed

Sugarbeet production in Western Europe was significantly below the bumper crop in 1981 because of a slight decrease in area and lower yields. Both EC and non-EC production declined. Depressed world sugar prices caused an 8-percent drop in the EC-10 area. Outside the EC, area was up sharply, particularly in Spain, but lower yields caused a small drop in production.

Potato production continued its downward trend in 1982, in line with consumption. Potatoes are not covered by the EC's Common Agricultural Policy.

Western Europe's 1982 cotton production was down sharply. Spain is continuing to have labor problems that are delaying mechanization and causing farmers to switch to other crops. Also, shortages of irrigation water cut production. Adverse weather in Greece dropped yields sharply.

Tobacco production in Western Europe was up slightly while deciduous fruit production, primarily apples, set records in some countries.

Rapeseed and sunflowers are Western Europe's major oilseed crops. Rapeseed production in the Community increased to 3.1 million tons in 1982, 30 percent above the previous year. All the major producing countries had much larger crops. Western Europe's sunflower production topped 1.4 million tons—61 percent above 1981—with Spain having a bumper 700,000-ton crop.

Livestock Production Tops 1981 Record

Except for beef and veal, Western Europe's total production of livestock products was up in 1982, with some products showing significant increases.

An increase in milk production more than offset a fractional decline in total meat production (including poultry). Rises in poultry meat, pork, and mutton and lamb were nearly sufficient to offset a more than 4-percent drop in beef and veal production. Almost all of the decline occurred in the EC, and except for Ireland, all the EC countries had significantly lower beef and veal production.

Pork production in Western Europe continued to rise in 1982. Production incentives benefited from a favorable feed-hog price ratio and an increase in demand as consumers in most countries shifted from high-priced beef to lower-priced pork. Output was down in Denmark because of foot and mouth disease. In France, production declined because of an upsurge in imports, which drove down prices and profits. Also, West Germany's pork production was down 2 percent, reflecting primarily a drop in consumption due to the recession. Outside the EC, production in Western Europe rose 5-percent with most countries showing increases.

After declining in 1981, the EC's production of mutton, lamb, and goat meat recovered in 1982, sustained by both the EC price support policy introduced in 1980 and favorable consumption levels. In the non-EC countries, however, output stagnated.

Milk production in Western Europe continued to set records, rising 3 percent in 1982 to over 131 million tons. EC output rose 3.7 percent, despite a co-responsibility levy on production that restrained the increase in the milk support price. Except for Greece, all the EC countries, particularly the major producers, had larger milk production. The number of dairy cows increased slightly and yields continued to rise under modernization of the dairy industry and improvement of dairy breeds. Outside the EC, total milk production continued its slow upward trend.

Poultry meat production was up 4 percent, with the EC accounting for most of the increase. Although some EC countries experienced excessive supplies of broilers and declining prices, all the EC countries showed increased poultry meat output. In France, production hit a record 1.32 million tons in 1982—an 18-percent increase in 2 years. Outside the EC, Spain's poultry meat production rose slightly after significant increases in recent years as the sector adjusted to overproduction and depressed prices.

Cattle numbers in Western Europe recovered in 1982 following slight drops in 1980 and 1981. The increase resulted from improved profit margins for both beef and dairy animals, particularly in the EC. In contrast, hog numbers declined slightly in the EC in response to lower pork consumption imposed by the recession, foot and mouth disease in Denmark, and lower profits in some countries.

The 1983 Production Outlook

Grain Production Could Be a Record

Grain production could set a record of slightly more than 161 million tons in 1983 since the weather has been favorable in most of Western Europe. Total grain area is forecast to rise marginally, particularly in the EC. The EC's grain crop is likely to approach last year's record of nearly 131 million tons, with an expected increase in area offsetting somewhat lower yields. Some area that was switched to sugarbeets in recent years will likely return to grains in 1983.

French grain production is expected to be about the same as last year's 48 million tons. Somewhat lower yields are expected to be offset by a small increase in

area. West Germany's grain crop is also expected to be near last year's level of 24.6 million tons since farmers have planted large areas to higher-yielding winter grains. Last year, Germany's winter grain crop was damaged by winterkill and had to be replanted to lower-yielding spring varieties. In Italy, a slight increase in both grain area and yield is expected to result in a large crop.

Total grain production in non-EC Western Europe is expected to be around 2 million tons above last year's 30 million. The expected increase is primarily due to more favorable weather in Spain.

Prospects for Other Crops

Western Europe's sugarbeet production is likely to be down in 1983. EC producers are expected to plant significantly less beets this year in view of depressed world prices. Spain, the major producer outside the EC, is likely to plant less sugarbeets because of 1982 domestic surpluses and irrigation water shortages.

The potato crop will continue to fall, generally in line with the decline in consumption.

Western Europe's cotton production is likely to recover somewhat from 1982's sharply reduced level, which was due to labor problems and unfavorable weather. Greece, the largest producer, is expected to plant more because of the January 1, 1983, increase in the EC's support price for unginned cotton. In Spain, demands by labor unions not to mechanize cotton harvesting are causing producers to shift to other crops. This shift, and a shortage of irrigation water, may further reduce cotton area and production in 1983.

Tobacco production in Western Europe is likely to remain around the 1982 level of 314,000 tons. The EC rapeseed and sunflower crops are expected to continue to increase in view of higher EC price supports. It is doubtful that Western Europe's deciduous fruit crop will reach last year's excellent harvest.

Moderate Rise in Livestock

Western Europe's output of all leading livestock products, except poultry meat, is expected to increase in 1983. Favorable feed-livestock price ratios are expected to strengthen profits for livestock producers. However, slow real income growth and high rates of unemployment in most countries will mean continued sluggish demand, particularly for red meats. The largest production gains are expected for beef, veal, and milk.

Beef and veal production is expected to recover to slightly over 8 million tons in 1983, 3 percent above last year. Cattle numbers were up at the beginning of this year. In the EC, beef production has been affected by sluggish or declining demand caused by the economic recession. After running at high levels in 1980, production in the EC declined in 1981 and 1982. However, except for the Netherlands, all of the EC member countries expect increased output this year.

Pork production will probably continue rising in both the EC and non-EC Western European countries. Except for Ireland, all the EC countries expect increases. In the non-EC countries, pork production in Spain, the leading producer, is expected to be up only marginally because of continued sluggish demand.

After successive years of increases, poultry meat production is forecast to decline in both the EC and Other Western European countries. A record carryover in some EC counties and difficulties in exporting, particularly to the Middle East, act as strong disincentives to expand production. Even in France, poultry meat production is expected to drop slightly in 1983, in contrast to increases of 7 percent last year and 10 percent in 1981.

Spain's poultry meat production is expected to drop more than 2 percent. After sustaining financial losses in recent years because of overproduction and depressed prices, the broiler sector is making adjustments.

Dairy surpluses in the Community will probably continue to grow in 1983, despite the EC Commission's efforts to hold down production. EC milk production is projected to rise 2 percent. Cow numbers at the end of 1982 showed only a fractional increase, but yields are expected to climb further.

In France, the EC's largest milk producer, production is forecast to expand at the same or slightly higher rate than last year's 2-percent despite a stabilization of cow numbers. A sufficient quantity of good quality forage, and increased feeding of concentrates will contribute to the increase. In West Germany, the second largest producer, output is forecast to slightly exceed the 2.6-percent rise in 1982. The non-EC countries will continue to experience decreasing cow numbers, but rising yields are expected to again push up milk production around 1 percent in 1983.

Western Europe's egg production trended slowly upward in 1982, and a comparable increase is expected in 1983. Despite abundant supplies, EC egg production is expected to increase 2 percent. Although France, the largest producer, is starting a program of culling 3-4 millions layers in order to cut supplies, egg production is expected to approach the 1980 record of 965,000 tons. For the non-EC counties, egg output will likely continue to trend upward with some increase in nearly all countries. [James Lopes (202) 447-8289]

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

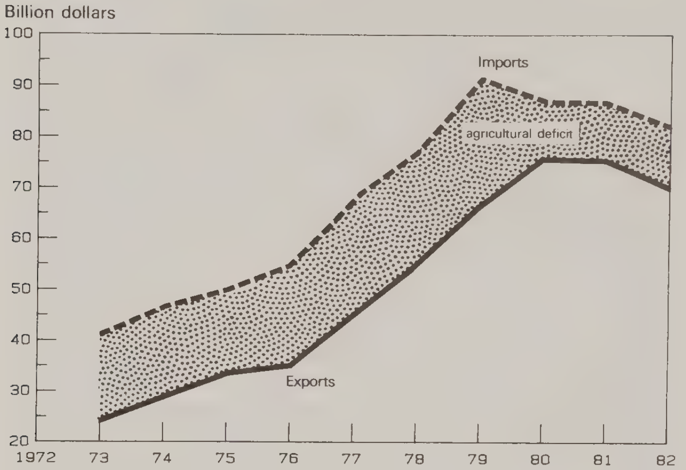
Agricultural trade deficits in Western Europe declined from $30.7 billion in 1979 to $17.0 billion in 1981. While 1981 was a particularly favorable year, preliminary data for 1982 indicate that the agricultural trade deficit increased, but remained considerably below levels reached prior to 1981. The deficit averaged $28 billion from 1976-1978 and $25.5 billion from 1979-1981.

In 1981, both rising exports and declining imports were instrumental in improving the region's trade balance. Western Europe's share of world agricultural imports dropped from a range of 47-50 percent throughout the 1970's to 41 percent in 1981. Its export share increased from 32 percent during 1970-75 to over 37 percent in 1981.

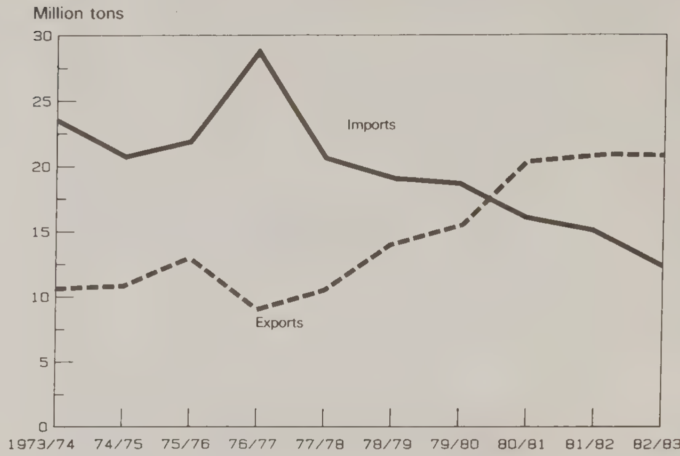
The United States had an agricultural trade surplus of $8.1 billion with Western Europe in 1982 ($9.2 billion in 1981). While that surplus has grown rapidly over the last decade, the declining importance of grains, oilseeds, and other feedstuffs—principal U.S. exports—in total West European imports promises to accentuate the decline begun in 1982.

During 1982, the U.S. dollar appreciated 14 percent against the ECU (a "basket" of European currencies used by member countries of the EC). This had a negative

EC-10 Agricultural Imports and Exports



Grain Imports and Exports by the EC-10



effect on U.S. agricultural exports while reducing gains in EC agricultural trade calculated in dollar values.

EC Cereal Exports Face Difficult Markets

EC exports of cereals and products to non-EC countries declined in value by 17 percent in the first 9 months of 1982. Valued in an appreciated dollar, however, export value declined by 30 percent to about $2.9 billion.

The last 3 months of 1982 showed some change in the export picture as the Community harvested a record grain crop. Export licenses were issued for 3.6 million tons of wheat and 1.1 million tons of barley during October-December 1982, a rate more than 3 times higher than in the same months in 1981. Licenses issued for 934,000 tons of wheat flour were about at the 1981 level. Export gains in value terms will be relatively smaller, however, since world prices were down and the dollar/ECU exchange rate remained relatively stable in recent months, preempting price gains due to currency revaluation.

Low world prices necessitated considerably higher export subsidies for the EC to sell grain on world markets. In January 1983 export refunds per ton of wheat and barley were 32 and 147 percent higher, respectively, than a year earlier. In spite of an oversupply of grain on world markets, the EC has attempted to continue exporting highly subsidized grain to limit an increase in domestic stocks. However, export volume has fallen off in recent months due to increased competition in world markets.

Within the EC, some increase in the use of wheat and barley for feed is anticipated. Flour use, especially for higher-priced, luxury cakes and pastries, appears to have declined on a per capita basis due to the recession.

Grain used for feed will incur increased competition from oilseeds, which enter the EC duty free and are relatively low-priced this year. This will primarily affect imports of feed grains that are subject to levies. Feed grain imports are expected to decline in 1982/83 for the sixth consecutive year to 7.5 million tons. Wheat imports are also forecast to show a 900,000-ton decline to 3.8 million tons.

The EC's grain exports to non-EC countries are forecast to reach 21.0 million metric tons (15.5 million of wheat and wheat products and 5.5 million of coarse grains, mostly barley) in 1982/83, compared with a high of 20.7 million the previous year. Even if the EC successfully reaches forecast export levels, stocks will still increase by the end of the marketing year.

During the 1982/83 marketing year the EC, which became a net grain exporter in 1980/81, is expected to continue its trend toward self-sufficiency in grains. Net grain exports are forecast to rise to 9.7 million tons from 5.9 million tons in 1981/82.

The cost of supporting the cereals sector in the current situation is a major concern to the EC. With both stocks and the cost of exporting surpluses up sharply, costs could rise by as much as 50 percent in 1983.

The 1982 grain harvest in Spain, the main cereal-deficit country in the rest of Western Europe, was only mediocre. Spanish imports will decline somewhat from 1981's drought-induced record, but will remain considerably higher than in previous years. Imports into the Other Western Europe region are forecast at 12.2 million tons in 1982/83, compared with 14.8 million in 1981/82 and 11 million in 1980/81.

Increase in Oilmeal Use Boosts Trade

Consumption of soybean meal in the European Community in 1982 is estimated at a record 16.2 million metric tons, a 868,000 ton increase from the previous high in 1980. This increase represents an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent, much higher than the modest .2 percent growth rate in total livestock units.

Abundant supplies of oilseeds on the world market in 1982 and an 8.5-percent increase in the intervention price of grains in the EC resulted in prices favorable to oilseeds. Another 4-percent rise in oilseed meal use is forecast for 1983 as oilseed prices will remain relatively low while EC grain prices will be increased for 1983/84.

EC imports of both soybeans and soybean meal rose in 1982 in response to the increase in meal demand. Soybean imports—estimated at 12.3 million tons in 1982—were slightly above the 1980 record. Soymeal imports rose to an estimated high of 11.4 million tons, a 10-percent per year increase since 1980.

The EC's soybean and soymeal imports are expected to continue to grow in 1983. Soybean imports are forecast to rise 1 percent to 12.5 million tons. Increased demand by the Soviet Union for oilseed meal will improve EC crushing margins and increase the amount of beans

imported and crushed. Meal imports are forecast to increase 6 percent to 12.1 million tons.

Rapeseed, the major oilseed produced in the EC, represents about 9 percent of total meal consumption, on a meal equivalent basis. Rapeseed exports for 1982/83 are forecast at 1 million tons—about 40 percent of production.

In the Other Western Europe region, soybean meal use increased 6 percent in 1982 to 3.8 million metric tons. An increase in soybean imports more than offset a drop in meal imports. Doubling of the crushing capacity in Portugal was the main reason for the shift from meal to bean imports.

Oilseed meal consumption is forecast to decline 5 percent in 1983 in Other Western Europe. Lower livestock production and a better grain harvest in Spain are the principal factors.

Dairy Trade Slack

Exports of dairy products and eggs by the EC totaled $2.4 billion in the first 9 months of 1982. While this figure shows a 1-percent gain in sales (valued in ECU's) over the first 9 months of 1981, most of the gain appears attributable to an increase in egg exports.

An oversupply of dairy products on world markets and falling world consumption during the recession hampered European dairy exports in 1982. The EC raised export subsidy rates significantly to maintain export volume, but butter exports declined and skim milk powder exports did not rise sufficiently to prevent a buildup of stocks. Stocks of butter and skim milk powder reached the highest level in several years. Butter stocks were drawn down some in December 1982 through the Christmas butter scheme but stocks resumed their upward trend in January 1983. Cheese exports increased slightly.

The outlook for European dairy product exports in 1983 is not substantially better than in 1982. An excellent production season in New Zealand, along with increasing self-sufficiency in some developing countries, will mean that many dairy markets will be adequately supplied. A price increase for EC dairy products will likely widen the difference between EC and world prices. Thus, the cost of the EC dairy program, including larger stock carrying costs and export subsidies, could increase some 30-35 percent in 1983.

Meat Trade Off Sharply

The value of EC meat and meat products exported to non-EC countries declined to $1.2 billion for the first 9 months of 1982, down 10 percent in ECU's (23 percent in dollars) from a comparable period in 1981. Exports from the Netherlands and Denmark were down sharply while French exports showed some gain. French exports fell off sharply in the third quarter, however, and may show a decline for the year.

Intra-EC trade in meat and meat products increased sharply in the first three quarters of 1982 to $5.9 billion, up 14 percent from 1981. Most of this increase in trade was in pork and from intervention stocks.

A decline in poultry meat exports to non-EC countries was a major factor in the drop in total meat exports. Exports to both the Middle East and Soviet Union—major EC markets—declined on both a volume and value basis. Reduced beef exports to Eastern Europe also adversely affected trade. Intra-EC trade in meat and meat products increased sharply, however, in the first three quarters of 1982 to $5.9 billion, up 14 percent from 1981. Most of this increase was in pork and intervention supported beef.

Poultry supplies diverted from previously buoyant non-EC export markets flooded internal EC markets. As a result, the West German market, which is the largest deficit area for poultry, was oversupplied in 1982. Poultry export prices for intra-EC trade managed to rise 1 percent despite abundant supplies. This compares poorly though, to an average 10-percent rise in production costs in the poultry sector. Some producers were put out of business and production cutbacks are planned for 1983.

A recovery in pork prices was a major contributing factor to the increase in intra-EC meat trade. While both end-of-year inventory and total pork production for the year showed little change from 1981, the sharp rise in prices for most categories meant that export value rose even where volume was constant or fell.

Italian imports of pork and live hogs from the northern EC countries rose notably. Outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Denmark resulted in a ban on Danish fresh pork exports in the principal non-EC markets. Danish pork exports rose slightly, however, as they were diverted to other EC countries. Community aids to private storage also helped maintain market balance. Dutch and Irish pork exports replaced Danish exports to some extent in non-EC markets.

Another outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Denmark occurred on January 13, 1983, eliminating hopes that the United States would lift its ban on Danish fresh pork imports in 1983. The United States generally requires a disease-free period of 1 year before lifting the ban.

The EC's 8.5-percent increase in 1982/83 intervention prices for beef and veal helped boost the value of beef trade within the EC. Because intervention buying of beef is limited, it does not provide a strong floor price for beef and prices tend to fluctuate around the intervention price. However, such a large increase in the intervention price normally gives an upward impulse to market prices because some beef will be bought by the intervention agencies at the higher prices. Price increases were more than sufficient to compensate for the decline in consumption caused by the recession. Herds have, on the other hand, been built up, which will make larger supplies available in the future. Italian imports of both live cattle and of beef and veal increased sharply. This lowered prices for Italian producers. Beef exports from Ireland and the Netherlands appear to be up.

Sugar Surpluses Affecting Markets

Operating for its second full year under the new sugar regime (see *Western Europe-Review of Agriculture in 1981 and Outlook* for *1982*, p. 14), the EC managed to reduce its sugar area 8 percent from the 1981 high. Higher yields, however brought production to 14.6 million tons, raw sugar value, 7-percent less than in 1981. A small reduction in Spanish, Austrian, and Swedish output of raw sugar cut Western Europe's total output to 16.9 million tons, down from the 18.2-million-ton record in 1981.

The decline in production in Western Europe is hardly sufficient to reduce pressure on world prices. World production in 1982, estimated at 1 percent below 1981 output or close to 99 million tons, was still significantly above total world consumption of about 92 million tons. Stocks will consequently rise and could reach 40 percent

of world consumption compared with more normal reserve levels in the 20-percent range.

The EC withheld 1 million tons of sugar from its record 1981 harvest from world markets and reduced 1981/82 "A" sugar quotas for internal markets by that amount. An additional 700,000 tons were placed in stocks and carried forward.

The EC is proposing to again withhold 1 million tons of exportable sugar and reduce 1982/83's internally marketable quota. Availability for export in 1982/83 could be as high as 6.7 million tons if no measures are taken to reduce exportable stocks during the year, compared with 5.4 million tons exported in 1981/82.

Export availabilities in the EC may be reduced somewhat in 1983/84. A cutback in 1983 sugar area is foreseen. The relative unprofitability of "C" quota sugar, which must be exported without subsidies, indicates a significant reduction in area in major producing areas, notably France and West Germany. Exportable surpluses could be cut by as much as 2-3 million tons, a reduction of 30-40 percent. This would still leave the EC with larger surpluses than in the years prior to the record 1981/82 harvest.

EC Exports to Greece Increase Sharply

Two years after accession to the EC, Greece has sharply increased agricultural imports from other Community members. Total food, beverage, and tobacco imports from other EC members in the first 9 months of 1982 rose 60 percent to 658 million ECU ($651 million) from 410 million ECU ($463 million) for the same period in 1981.

Greek agricultural exports to the Community for the same period increased 28 percent to 433 million ECU ($429 million) from 338 million ECU ($382 million). Greece, which had a surplus in agricultural trade with the Community before accession, now has a growing deficit.

The change has come about both through a displacement of imports from non-EC countries and increased competitiveness of EC member states on the Greek market as tariffs are gradually reduced.

Greek meat imports are particularly illustrative. EC exporters have made large gains in the Greek market at the expense of traditional supplies from Eastern Europe, now excluded through high protective tariffs. Greece's beef and veal imports from the EC practically doubled in 1982, increasing 44,000 tons, most of which originated in West Germany and the Netherlands.

At the same time, the higher retail prices resulting from EC membership have caused meat consumption to fall off in Greece. Greek farmers, no longer assisted by government production aids, have reduced beef and veal production by 10 percent since 1980.

Greece is attempting to stop the growing imbalance of agricultural trade. A 15.5-percent devaluation of the Greek drachma in January 1983 was meant in part as a response to this situation. The Greek Government requested a full 15.5-percent devaluation of the green drachma, the exchange rate used for agricultural purposes, but the EC would only agree to a 7-percent devaluation. The Greeks are hoping to increase their agricultural exports, especially to the Middle East and North Africa, in addition to reducing imports.

Greece also has a deficit in its agricultural equipment trade with the Community. Reduction of Greek tariffs under accession and the increased use of farm machinery in Greek agriculture will stimulate agricultural machinery imports from Greece's Community partners.

More than 50 percent of Greek farm tractors are outdated. Increased revenue on viable farms will lead to replacement with new, more modern equipment. Programs of government aid to farmers who participate in group farming also promise to boost equipment sales.

The Greek market is a promising one for the United States. The opening of two new soybean crushing plants in 1982 could lead to a doubling of U.S. soybean exports to Greece, while corn exports could also increase if the devaluation is successful in boosting livestock production.

Trade Questions Before GATT

A number of trade differences between the United States and the EC have been brought before panels set up under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The panels can make rulings based on provisions of the GATT Treaty to which both the United States and EC are signatory parties.

Complaints against the EC have been brought to panels by the United States on wheat flour, pasta, citrus, and canned fruits and raisins. In addition, the United States held consultations with the EC under the GATT on poultry. The EC has brought a complaint against the United States for the recent sale of wheat flour from Commodity Credit Corporation wheat stocks to Egypt.

Basically these complaints assert that the offending party has violated trade agreements under the GATT by resorting to unfair trade practices. Export subsidies, processing aids, and violation of import tariff bindings are the usual areas of contention.

The U.S. case concerning wheat flour was the first U.S. case for which the dispute settlement process was completed. In February 1983 the panel observed that the EC, while exporting with subsidies, was able to increase its world market share to become the largest flour exporter. While pointing to the weakness in current GATT rules the panel decided, however, that it was unable to find that the EC had used trade practices to obtain an unfair market share or that the EC had undercut world prices. Discussions are now taking place within the GATT Subsidies Code Committee to try to resolve the issue.

U.S. Exports Decline

U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe declined 7 percent in 1982 to $11.05 billion. Exports to the EC fell 9 percent while exports to Other Western Europe showed a very small gain.

Grains and oilseeds, which together accounted for 66 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe, showed differing movements. Grain exports fell considerably in quantity and value. Wheat and wheat flour exports were hurt by the recession in Europe. Coarse grain exports to the Community continued to be replaced by EC grains. A small rise in grain exports to Other Western Europe did not fully offset the decline to the EC.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products increased sharply in quantity to the EC and Other Western Europe. Lower prices were the principal impetus to increased export volume. The total value of oilseeds and products, however, remained constant at $5.05 billion dollars.

Other principal U.S. commodities exported to Western Europe were feeds and fodder, tobacco, and cotton (see table).

Selected U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe[1]

Commodity[2]	Quantity			Value		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
	1,000 metric tons			*Million dollars*		
Live animals	—	—	—	74.2	94.5	136.3
Meat[3]	175	158	146	300.5	259.1	216.8
Wheat	2,626	2,977	2,643	481.1	540.6	439.7
Rice	331	502	462	139.3	201.4	161.2
Feed grains	17,112	15,554	14,235	2,216.0	2,147.0	1,623.1
Barley	323	292	515	42.5	38.9	57.8
Corn	15,753	14,255	12,789	2,039.0	1,979.6	1,457.0
Oats	30	22	3	4.6	3.6	.4
Sorghum	1,006	985	928	129.9	124.8	107.9
Fresh fruit	279	221	145	123.8	127.1	88.1
Dried fruit	72	67	56	123.4	112.4	93.0
Nuts & preparations	—	—	—	519.0	358.2	306.8
Vegetables[4]	171	221	239	88.0	140.3	118.5
Soybeans	11,939	12,498	15,480	3,212.1	3,524.2	3,782.4
Other oilseeds	—	—	—	352.5	725.8	217.8
Soybean oilcake & meal	3,940	3,811	4,091	904.5	914.6	911.8
Other feeds[5]	—	—	—	778.1	725.8	710.7
Tobacco	148	133	125	690.2	696.6	725.0
Cotton, raw & linters[6]	238	144	207	384.2	235.9	271.3
Inedible tallow	309	322	363	133.7	140.9	145.4
Subtotal	—	—	—	10,568.4	10,643.6	9,947.9
Other commodities	—	—	—	1,116.7	1,192.0	1,105.9
Total Western Europe	—	—	—	11,685.1	11,835.6	11,053.8

— = Not applicable. [1]Data not adjusted for transshipments. [2]Categories conform to Schedule B codes, Bureau of the Census. [3]Fresh and frozen. [4]Fresh, frozen, and dried. [5]Excluding oilmeals. [6]1 metric ton = 4.59 bales.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census data.

U.S. agricultural imports from Western Europe increased 8 percent to $3 billion in 1982, giving the United States an overall trade surplus of $8.05 billion with the region. This was an 11-percent decline from 1981's record surplus of $9.18 billion. The U.S. agricultural trade surplus decreased in both the EC (from $6.8 billion in 1981 to $5.8 billion in 1982) and in Other Western Europe (from $2.33 billion to $2.28). Increased grain and other feedstuff sales resulting from drought in Spain and Portugal helped maintain exports to Other Western Europe, while recession and increased agricultural self-sufficiency hurt exports to both areas.

The outlook for 1983 is for a further decline of 3 percent in U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe. U.S. grain exports are likely to decline as stocks are replenished by a better harvest in Other Western Europe, notably Spain. Recession and continued growth in the EC's self-sufficiency will reduce its imports, including those from the United States. [Stephen Sposato (202) 447-8289]

AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND INCOME

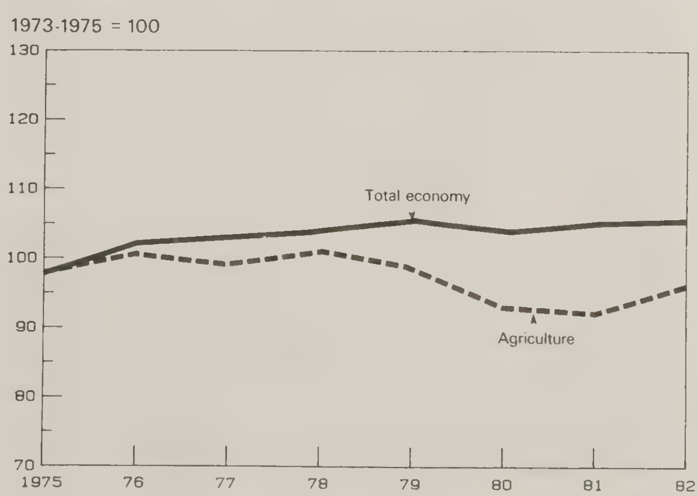
Farm Income Situation Improves

The farm income situation in Western Europe improved in 1982, reversing a 3-year deterioration in most countries. Higher producer prices that outpaced the rise in input prices, and larger output of main agricultural products were responsible for the improvement. In the EC, an average increase of 10.7 percent in guaranteed prices and a 13.6-percent rise in EC-funded agricultural support payments further increased net returns to farmers.

The relatively sharp 8.6-percent advance in farmers' real incomes in the EC reversed a strong downward trend that began in 1978, and narrowed the gap between real incomes in agriculture and in the total economy.

Input prices in the EC rose less than 10 percent in 1982, compared to approximately 13 percent in 1981. Increases occurred in all the major categories—feed, energy, and fertilizer. However, feed price increases—8.5 percent—were lower than for fertilizer and energy. In many countries purchases of both energy and fertilizer

Per Capita Real Income in the European Community



were held down because of high interest costs. The average annual rate of change in input prices in 1982 ran parallel with the rate of inflation. Consequently, in West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom—countries with relatively low or moderate rates of inflation—the increases in input prices were3.2 percent, 4.9 percent, and 7.6 percent, respectively. Input prices in Italy, Ireland, and Greece—all with serious inflation in 1982—rose above the EC-10 average at 17.5 percent, 18.6 percent, and 21.7 percent, respectively.

Change in agricultural input prices in the European Community

Country	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982[1]
	Percent change from year earlier					
Belgium	2.1	−2.9	5.4	8.0	8.8	10.2
Denmark	6.7	−1.1	7.6	16.1	17.8	12.1
France	8.9	5.6	9.8	14.8	13.1	12.0
Germany, West	2.0	−2.5	5.8	6.8	9.9	3.2
Greece	12.8	8.0	20.1	34.6	23.3	15.0
Ireland	21.6	4.2	12.6	14.5	14.8	10.4
Italy	15.9	7.1	9.1	14.5	16.9	14.4
Luxembourg	3.9	−1.5	3.9	8.8	9.6	8.0
Netherlands	4.2	−4.0	7.0	7.6	8.7	4.9
United Kingdom	15.5	2.9	12.6	14.5	14.8	10.4
Total EC-10	9.0	2.2	9.2	12.5	12.8	9.8

[1]Estimated.

Source: The Agricultural Situation in the Community, 1982 Report, Commission of the European Community, January 1983.

Producer prices in the EC rose an average 14 percent in 1982, the largest increase in the past 6 years. Above-average increases were noted in Italy (18 percent) and Belgium (15 percent). Gains in these two countries partly reflected changes in green rates of exchange following devaluations of their currencies during 1982, but also resulted from higher producer prices for wheat, barley, and dairy products. The Danish dairy industry enjoyed record earnings from a nearly-25 percent rise in exports.

Change in agricultural producer prices in the European Community

Country	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982[1]
	Percent change from year earlier					
Belgium	−4.5	−3.8	1.2	3.1	9.5	15
Denmark	4.5	5.6	1.7	11.0	11.3	14
France	8.8	3.3	6.7	5.6	11.1	13
Germany, West	−1.1	−3.2	1.4	2.4	5.6	5
Greece	14.1	13.8	18.0	22.2	23.4	22
Ireland	22.0	12.6	5.1	−2.3	18.6	13
Italy	21.7	8.9	9.4	13.4	12.1	18
Luxembourg	2.1	−1.1	2.2	4.5	5.6	14
Netherlands	−1.6	−4.1	1.7	4.1	8.5	9
United Kingdom	4.0	3.1	10.4	5.6	10.7	13
Total EC-10	8.0	3.6	6.9	7.9	11.4	14

[1]Estimated.

Source: The Agricultural Situation in the Community, 1982 Report, Commission of the European Community, January 1983.

Despite sharply higher producer prices, Italy's farm conomy stagnated due to inflation as well as extended lrought that adversely affected such important crops as olives and sugarbeets.

Despite overall improvement in farm income for most countries in Western Europe, serious problems remain for several countries. Ireland's farmers, hard hit by prolonged recession and inflation for several years, and further afflicted by failure in the important grass crop in 1981, remain in a serious financial squeeze. This is particularly true for farmers who acquired land at inflated prices and high interest rates. Ireland's 1982 farm income position did improve somewhat, however, due to a recovery in grass output and moderation in the rise in input prices.

Although serious problems exist for Danish farmers with large debt, the crises of 1980 and 1981 eased somewhat in 1982. Although farm foreclosures totaled 1,540 last year they were significantly below the 1981 record of nearly 2,000. The improved income situation primarily was due to government relief measures (lower land taxes and rising subsidies) and a sharp 16-percent increase in the sale of farm products.

The British farmer experienced a substantial recovery in income in 1982, estimated as high as 45 percent in current prices, following several years of financial strain attributed to serious inflation and lack of producer incentives. The improvement was largely due to a fall in interest rates, a record grain harvest, an increase in CAP support prices, and the under-valued green pound, which boosted the value of export restitutions on British agricultural exports subject to the CAP. However, real farm income did not return to its more prosperous level following British accession to the EC (1973-1975), and the increase was not shared in all sectors. Livestock producers, especially those raising hogs, continued to experience narrowing profit margins.

In France, Western Europe's major agricultural producer, real farm income rose for the first time in 8 years. The 3-percent real price increase was largely due to the rise in CAP prices that apply to a high percentage of farm commodities in France.

The 1982 farm income situation in Other Western Europea was mixed. Farmers in Portugal benefited from increased production over 1981, when serious drought occurred. Government policy included measures to increase producer prices—in preparation for expected EC entry—and remove price controls for certain commodi-.es. Many of these price increases have been passed to he consumer, reflecting the removal of a wide range of food subsidies. Subsidies on inputs such as fertilizer were also reduced in 1982, contributing to an explosive 45-percent increase in fertilizer prices and a reduction in use.

Similarly, Spain's farmers demonstrated widespread resistance to higher fertilizer prices by reducing consumption. However, for the first time in 3 years, input costs increased slower, (11 percent) than the rise in producer prices (13 percent), resulting in an increase in real farm income of approximately 5 percent. Real farm income had declined 16 percent in 1981.

Farmers in Sweden, Norway, and Finland are protected by policies designed to link price and income increases to costs. However, surplus disposal in these countries has become a financial burden to farmers, who directly or indirectly share in the export costs. In Sweden, for example, food prices increased by 16 percent in 1982, partly due to the removal of certain consumer subsidies,

and a resulting fall in consumption contributed to surpluses of livestock products. These surpluses have to be exported at subsidized prices, largely financed by farmers through cooperative organizations. Consequently, farm income growth was estimated at a relatively low 3.8 percent in current prices. Thus, Sweden has had difficulty achieving income equalization between farmers and comparable groups in other occupations.

Farm Income Outlook Favorable in 1983

The farm income situation in Western Europe is likely to continue to improve in 1983, although disparities between countries and even regions within countries will continue. A period of disinflation which began in 1982, and mild economic recovery, should positively affect both farmers and consumers. The prices of important inputs such as fuels and feeds declined in 1982, but price directions in 1983 depend upon such uncertainties as oil price agreements by the OPEC countries, and the effect of the U.S. payment-in-kind program on strengthening international oilseed prices. However, ample feed grain supplies in Western Europe are expected to inhibit price increases.

An important factor that affects EC farm incomes is the level of guaranteed prices set by the EC Council. Preliminary indictions are that the weighted-average increase in 1983/84 will fall below 1982/83's and be near the 4.2-percent recommended by the EC Commission.

Agrimonetary factors will significantly influence agricultural prices and incomes in 1983. Currency realignments will affect in varying degrees the returns of farmers in the separate countries. Monetary compensatory amounts will be adjusted to moderate somewhat the impact of currency realignments and to stabilize intra-EC agricultural trade flows. Although the effect of these policies varies by country, some realignments will result in higher support prices and could encourage producers in some countries to expand output. [Marshall H. Cohen (202) 447-8289]

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

EC negotiations on farm prices for 1983/84 took place amid improved farm income circumstances in most member countries, speculation that the EC would soon overrun its budget, and an unstable period in currency markets. Overall, conditions appear to favor a final decision by the EC Council in which the weighted-average price increase is lower than in recent years, but higher than the 4.2 percent recommended by the EC Commission.

Farm Income Gains May Dampen Price Rises

Reversing a trend, farm prices outpaced inflation during the past year in most EC countries, thereby allowing gains in real farm income. This development provided the EC Commission an opportunity to argue strongly for a relatively modest increase in 1983/84 farm prices, in the hope of implementing guidelines set out in October 1981 for the future development of the CAP. Among other things, the guidelines call for EC producer prices to move toward the lower world prices between now and 1988.

For 1983/84, the Commission called for price increases ranging from 3 percent for feed grains to 6.5 percent for sunflowerseed, with an average increase of 4.2 percent. This contrasts with 1982/83, when the Commission suggested 6.6 percent for feed grains, 12 percent for sunflowerseed, and about 9 percent for most other commodities.

Under pressure from the Committee of Agricultural Organizations of the EC (COPA), the European Parliament voted for a 7-percent increase in average farm prices in 1983/84. COPA typically presses for higher increases than the EC Commission is prepared to recommend to the EC Council. However, aware of the strength of the Commission's position this year based on improved farm income, COPA suggested an average increase of only 7.5 percent, well below the 16.3 percent it had recommended for 1982/83 when its proposal differed sharply from that of the Commission.

The EC Council, which determines the final price package, granted an 11-percent increase for 1982/83, yielding to national pressures because of a respite in the budget squeeze. For 1983/84, on the other hand, the Council is anxious to minimize price increases because there is a threat that this year the long anticipated EC budget overrun could become a reality.

Export Subsidies Pressure Budget

EC prices are high relative to world prices, and with world prices falling for most commodities the EC holds in surplus, while EC farm prices rise, the EC is faced with an inevitable rise in the cost of subsidizing exports. Because of increased production in 1982, particularly of major export commodities, the EC will have substantially larger surpluses to dispose of or to store in 1983 than in 1982.

The combination of the EC's large supplies and low world prices will force a significant increase in the EC's 1983 expenditures in support of agriculture. Besides export subsidies, substantial cost increases are expected in internal price subsidies and storage. Higher export subsidies will affect costs the most because of their large share of total expenditures and the sizable increase needed to keep Community products competitively priced in international markets.

Because of increased production and stagnant EC consumption, the EC must accept relatively greater increases either in subsidized exports or in stocks. The intention to subsidize exports to minimize stock accumulation is manifested most clearly in two cases: the record issuance of cereal export authorizations in 1982/83, and the EC's recent initiative to sell butter to the Soviet Union. The EC Commission rescinded its previous policy by making butter sold to the Soviet Union eligible for export refunds.

The EC is almost certain to experience financial strains within the next 2 years that will force either an increase in it's own financial resources, or less support for agricultural prices. Opposition from national governments to increasing the VAT (value-added tax) contribution of member countries (now limited to 1 percent of the base on which the VAT is levied) effectively constrains the EC's revenues. Other schemes for increasing EC financial resources are being considered but they are

departures from traditional financial arrangements among member countries and will be debated for an extended period of time.

Meanwhile, in light of the extra funds needed to support export subsidies, postponement of the revenue question also necessitates minimizing outlays for intervention and storage costs that accompany farm price or production increases.

Currency Instability Vexes Community

An unstable currency situation in the EC has delayed final agreement by the Council on the 1983/84 price package. Without an acceptable exchange rate equilibrium, the Council would be hard pressed to come to decisions on EC commodity prices because of the effect the monetary decisions have on individual member country prices.

The continuing world recession and the inability of EC member country governments to deal effectively with its impacts have had both economic and political consequences. A 15.5-percent devaluation of the Greek drachma against the dollar in early January 1983 presaged a thorough realignment of the currencies in the EMS in late March. The realignment resulted in a 2.5-percent devaluation of the French franc and Italian lira against the ECU and a 5.5-percent revaluation of the German mark. Underlining economic and political links, during the same period, Italy had a change of government in November 1982 and Germany had a cabinet reorganization in early March 1983. Also, the French government was reorganized in late March in the wake of the currency realignment.

The realignment notwithstanding, currency instability is expected to continue. Furthermore, if the reorganized French Government is not successful in thwarting inflation and reducing France's foreign trade deficit, the recent currency realignment may prove ephemeral. Some observers believe that given the present world economy and a growing tendency for EC member countries to challenge EC policy regulations for the sake of short-term national interests, the EMS might collapse.

Thus, while the farm income and EC budget situations augur for minimal 1983/84 farm price increases, the Council will take into account certain fears in the farm community. As the year moves along through currency uncertainties, a low farm price increase in terms of ECU's could disadvantage certain countries in terms of their earnings as denominated in their national currencies. The nature of the concern varies by commodity sector according to whether the countries dominant in the particular sector have declining or appreciating currencies and whether or not the price rise in terms of the national currency can be expected to surpass the rate of inflation in those countries.

In arriving at its price decisions, the EC Council will also consider the intra-EC trade interests that influence the farm income of member countries. The EC must decide to what extent a country's currency exchange rate can be buffered by the setting of 'green" rates of exchange or Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA's). A "green" rate is the currency rate that applies to all farm commodity transactions in a member country and MCA's are border levy and subsidy adjustments applied to EC trade in order to prevent disruption of farm trade flows due to disparities between "green" and market rates of exchange. The Commission's guidelines from now through 1988 are predicated on the assumption that the member countries will move toward greater monetary unity, and consequently call for the abandonment of "green" rates and MCA's. In the present situation, however, there appears to be no possibility of making headway on that goal.

Change in Inward-Processing Scheme

During 1982's contraction in world trade, the EC Commission was under growing pressure to safeguard the EC market for its own farm goods. This was particularly noticeable in the grains sector. Faced with increasing production, more efficient feeding, and stagnant domestic and export demand, EC grain stocks rose while grain continued to be imported. To encourage the use of EC grain, the EC suspended the "equivalency" provision of the inward-processing scheme for soft and durum wheat in December 1982.

The scheme, which was meant to help EC wheat processors, permits duty-free import of non-EC wheat for processing into products for unsubsidized export to non-EC markets. "Equivalence" allowed the imported wheat to stay in the EC as long as an equivalent amount of EC grain was incorporated in processed products exported from the EC. Thus, whether a processor-exporter resorted to export refunds or the inward-processing scheme depended on the various price relationships involved and not on the eventual market for the processed grains.

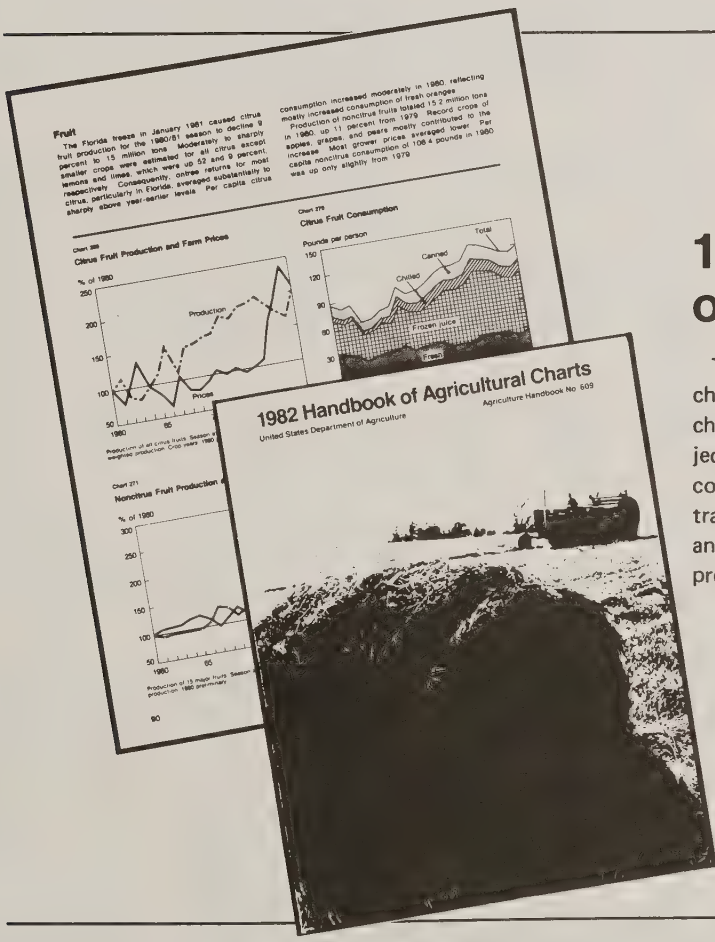
When the scheme was instituted, the EC was deficit in wheat production so that wheat imports could not effectively threaten EC producers. However, once the EC became a surplus producer in the late 1970's, the "equivalency" provision made it possible for imported wheat to compete advantageously with domestic wheat during periods when price relationships favored use of "equivalency" rather than export funds. Thus, the EC was faced with accumulating stocks of some types of wheat while similar wheat was still being imported.

In late 1982, France, the EC's largest soft wheat producer, proposed that the inward-processing scheme be discontinued for soft wheat, but the EC responded in December by suspending only the "equivalency" provision. It subsequently extended the ruling to durum wheat. Henceforth, EC processors can continue to import wheat duty-free but will find it profitable to do so only if they need a particular quality of imported wheat to service an export market. EC countries with milling industries that made extensive use of the "equivalency" provision, notably the Netherlands and Germany in the case of soft wheat, and Italy in the case of durum, are seeking to have the decision overturned.

Elimination of the "equivalency" provision is expected to have a negligible effect on U.S. exports of soft wheat to the EC, since most U.S. soft wheat has been imported by EC firms with particular domestic needs that could not be covered with EC wheat. However, the suspension is expected to adversely affect U.S. sales of durum wheat to Italy. Since 1975, Italy had been importing high quality U.S. durum duty-free and milling much of it for pasta sales within the EC, while exporting to Algeria semolina produced from lower quality Italian durum. U.S. sales of durum to Italy had grown parallel with semolina sales to Algeria. [Miles J. Lambert (202) 447-8289]

UPDATE ON THE EC's 1983/84 PRICE PACKAGE

On May 17, 1983 the EC Council of Ministers announced the adoption of a 1983/84 price package. An average 4.2 percent increase in target prices was implemented on May 23, 1983. However, when total price adjustments are made at national levels to also reflect green rate changes, the average increase will be almost 7 percent. The delay in fixing the new prices, normally targeted for April 1, reflected prolonged negotiations over agrimonetary factors and Italian demands for direct community contributions to aid livestock producers, earthquake victims, and other areas of concern. The relatively low price increase compared with last year's average 11-percent increase in prices is an expression of the EC's desire to restrain production of grains, sugar, and dairy products, all in troublesome surplus. The increase in prices is less than the 9-percent rate of inflation expected for 1983/84. Under the new EC price package, expressed in European Currency Units (ECU's) and unadjusted for national green rate changes, feed grain intervention prices will increase by 3 percent, sugar 4 percent, and milk 2.3 percent, while the increase for red meats averages 5.5 percent. Oilseeds, such as sunflower and linseed, are scheduled for 6-percent price increases.



1982 Handbook of Agricultural Charts

The *1982 Handbook of Agricultural Charts* contains 291 charts depicting all significant aspects of agriculture. These charts illustrate data and complex trends for agricultural subjects ranging from farm income to consumer costs, and from commodities to energy production and use. Charts showing trade data, cost of production figures, farmland numbers, and population trends round out the agricultural picture presented in this handbook.

Copies of the *1982 Handbook of Agricultural Charts,* AH-609, are now available for sale from the Government Printing Office. Ask for GPO stock no. 001-000-04305-6. The cost is $5.50 per copy. Make your check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents and mail to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Appendix TABLE 1 : AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE,

COUNTRY AND YEAR	AREA								PRODUCTION			
	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS				RICE PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS	
			BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL 3/					BARLEY	OATS
	1,000 HECTARES								1,000 TONS			
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY												
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG												
1979	198	14	176	37	6	227	---	439	1,013	51	844	148
1980	194	11	173	45	6	232	---	437	906	41	866	162
1981	180	9	172	43	6	228	---	418	926	35	824	172
1982	188	8	144	51	7	211	---	407	965	34	697	222
DENMARK												
1979	114	70	1,622	39	---	1,666	---	1,850	589	258	6,662	162
1980	139	56	1,577	40	---	1,622	---	1,817	652	199	6,044	160
1981	150	50	1,541	42	---	1,588	---	1,788	835	208	6,044	175
1982	184	53	1,489	43	---	1,537	---	1,774	1,234	226	6,387	177
FRANCE												
1979	4,087	116	2,802	540	1,997	5,594	7	9,804	19,544	355	11,196	1,845
1980	4,582	128	2,650	534	1,757	5,175	7	9,892	23,683	405	11,758	1,927
1981	4,753	117	2,578	501	1,570	4,872	6	9,748	22,857	342	10,231	1,774
1982	4,807	113	2,447	512	1,603	4,767	5	9,692	25,205	330	10,190	1,726
GERMANY, FED. REP.												
1979	1,609	583	1,989	704	115	3,018	---	5,210	7,971	2,189	8,184	2,904
1980	1,668	567	2,002	691	119	2,977	---	5,212	8,156	2,184	8,826	2,659
1981	1,632	500	2,044	683	129	2,998	---	5,130	8,314	1,793	8,687	2,681
1982	1,578	422	2,021	728	160	3,069	---	5,069	8,632	1,703	9,460	2,890
IRELAND												
1979	49	---	324	28	---	352	---	401	245	1	1,438	104
1980	47	---	332	26	---	358	---	405	242	1	1,415	100
1981	44	---	330	24	---	354	---	398	220	---	1,425	96
1982	47	---	331	22	---	353	---	400	270	---	1,450	90
ITALY												
1979	3,452	15	308	223	936	1,479	183	5,129	8,980	37	813	431
1980	3,405	15	330	226	936	1,507	176	5,103	9,150	35	947	450
1981	3,258	14	338	222	998	1,576	169	5,017	8,826	31	983	422
1982	3,337	15	353	222	1,009	1,609	178	5,139	8,980	35	1,057	378
NETHERLANDS												
1979	140	12	63	21	---	85	---	237	836	49	288	109
1980	142	10	53	18	---	73	---	225	882	39	258	94
1981	132	8	53	21	---	75	---	215	882	29	249	115
1982	130	6	44	24	---	69	---	205	967	26	247	130
UNITED KINGDOM												
1979	1,371	7	2,343	136	1	2,494	---	3,872	7,140	20	9,613	542
1980	1,441	6	2,331	148	1	2,498	---	3,945	8,470	25	10,326	601
1981	1,491	7	2,327	144	1	2,486	---	3,984	8,710	25	10,230	620
1982	1,664	7	2,221	130	1	2,366	---	4,037	10,300	25	10,700	600
TOTAL EC-9												
1979	11,020	817	9,627	1,728	3,055	14,915	190	26,942	46,318	2,960	39,038	6,245
1980	11,618	793	9,448	1,728	2,819	14,442	183	27,036	52,141	2,929	40,440	6,153
1981	11,640	705	9,383	1,680	2,704	14,177	175	26,697	51,570	2,463	38,673	6,055
1982	11,935	624	9,050	1,732	2,780	13,981	183	26,723	56,553	2,379	40,188	6,213
GREECE												
1979	990	4	384	54	123	563	18	1,575	2,407	6	861	76
1980	957	3	331	49	163	544	17	1,521	2,931	5	949	81
1981	1,008	3	311	48	161	520	15	1,546	2,780	6	768	80
1982	1,028	3	313	48	164	525	16	1,572	2,983	6	871	80
TOTAL EC-10												
1979	12,010	821	10,011	1,782	3,178	15,478	208	28,517	48,725	2,966	39,899	6,321
1980	12,575	796	9,779	1,777	2,982	14,986	200	28,557	55,072	2,934	41,389	6,234
1981	12,648	708	9,694	1,728	2,865	14,697	190	28,243	54,350	2,469	39,441	6,135
1982	12,963	627	9,363	1,780	2,944	14,506	199	28,295	59,536	2,385	41,059	6,293

SEE NOTES AT END OF TABLE.

ANNUAL 1979-82 1/

COUNTRY AND YEAR	PRODUCTION--CONT.				YIELD							
							FEED GRAINS					
	CORN	TOTAL 3/	RICE PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL 3/	RICE PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS
	------- 1,000 TONS -------				---------------- KGS. PER HECTARE ----------------							
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG												
1979	37	1,057	---	2,121	5,116	3,557	4,795	4,000	6,167	4,662	---	4,831
1980	39	1,094	---	2,041	4,670	3,634	5,006	3,600	6,280	4,721	---	4,670
1981	38	1,063	---	2,024	5,144	3,778	4,791	4,000	6,480	4,654	---	4,846
1982	36	991	---	1,990	5,133	4,096	4,840	4,353	5,533	4,709	---	4,892
DENMARK												
1979	---	6,843	---	7,690	5,167	3,686	4,107	4,154	---	4,107	---	4,157
1980	---	6,222	---	7,073	4,691	3,554	3,833	4,000	---	3,836	---	3,893
1981	---	6,237	---	7,280	5,567	4,160	3,922	4,167	---	3,928	---	4,072
1982	---	6,582	---	8,042	6,707	4,264	4,289	4,116	---	4,282	---	4,533
FRANCE												
1979	10,427	24,350	28	44,277	4,782	3,060	3,996	3,417	5,221	4,353	4,000	4,516
1980	9,219	23,776	22	47,886	5,169	3,164	4,437	3,609	5,247	4,594	3,143	4,841
1981	8,956	21,777	21	44,997	4,809	2,923	3,969	3,541	5,704	4,470	3,500	4,616
1982	9,618	22,240	21	47,796	5,243	2,920	4,164	3,371	6,000	4,665	4,200	4,931
GERMANY, FED. REP.												
1979	741	12,607	---	22,767	4,954	3,755	4,115	4,125	6,443	4,177	---	4,370
1980	672	12,747	---	23,087	4,890	3,852	4,409	3,848	5,647	4,282	---	4,430
1981	832	12,719	---	22,826	5,094	3,586	4,250	3,925	6,450	4,242	---	4,450
1982	1,054	14,291	---	24,626	5,470	4,036	4,681	3,970	6,587	4,657	---	4,858
IRELAND												
1979	---	1,542	---	1,788	5,000	---	4,438	3,714	---	4,381	---	4,459
1980	---	1,515	---	1,758	5,149	---	4,262	3,846	---	4,232	---	4,341
1981	---	1,521	---	1,741	5,000	---	4,318	4,000	---	4,297	---	4,374
1982	---	1,540	---	1,810	5,745	---	4,381	4,091	---	4,363	---	4,525
ITALY												
1979	6,196	7,495	1,230	17,742	2,601	2,467	2,640	1,933	6,620	5,068	6,721	3,459
1980	6,377	7,837	969	17,991	2,687	2,333	2,870	1,991	6,813	5,200	5,506	3,526
1981	7,197	8,706	918	18,481	2,709	2,214	2,908	1,901	7,211	5,524	5,432	3,684
1982	6,850	8,435	980	18,430	2,691	2,333	2,994	1,703	6,789	5,242	5,506	3,586
NETHERLANDS												
1979	---	402	---	1,287	5,971	4,083	4,571	5,190	---	4,729	---	5,430
1980	---	357	---	1,278	6,211	3,900	4,868	5,222	---	4,911	---	5,688
1981	---	368	---	1,279	6,682	3,625	4,698	5,476	---	4,940	---	5,963
1982	---	381	---	1,374	7,438	4,333	5,614	5,417	---	5,522	---	6,702
UNITED KINGDOM												
1979	2	10,212	---	17,372	5,208	2,857	4,103	3,985	2,000	4,095	---	4,487
1980	2	10,994	---	19,489	5,878	4,167	4,430	4,061	2,000	4,401	---	4,940
1981	2	10,902	---	19,637	5,842	3,571	4,396	4,306	2,000	4,385	---	4,929
1982	2	11,352	---	21,677	6,190	3,571	4,818	4,615	2,000	4,798	---	5,370
TOTAL EC-9												
1979	17,403	64,508	1,258	115,044	4,203	3,622	4,055	3,614	5,697	4,325	6,621	4,270
1980	16,309	64,542	991	120,603	4,488	3,692	4,280	3,561	5,785	4,469	5,415	4,461
1981	17,025	63,293	939	118,265	4,430	3,492	4,122	3,604	6,297	4,465	5,366	4,430
1982	17,560	65,812	1,001	125,745	4,738	3,811	4,441	3,587	6,318	4,707	5,470	4,706
GREECE												
1979	711	1,652	87	4,152	2,431	1,500	2,242	1,407	5,780	2,934	4,833	2,636
1980	1,233	2,264	84	5,284	3,063	1,667	2,867	1,653	7,564	4,162	4,941	3,474
1981	1,336	2,184	78	5,048	2,758	2,000	2,469	1,667	8,298	4,200	5,200	3,265
1982	1,429	2,380	82	5,451	2,902	2,000	2,783	1,667	8,713	4,533	5,125	3,468
TOTAL EC-10												
1979	18,114	66,160	1,345	119,196	4,057	3,611	3,986	3,547	5,700	4,274	6,466	4,180
1980	17,542	66,806	1,075	125,887	4,379	3,685	4,232	3,508	5,882	4,458	5,375	4,408
1981	18,361	65,477	1,017	123,313	4,297	3,486	4,069	3,550	6,409	4,455	5,353	4,366
1982	18,989	68,192	1,083	131,196	4,593	3,802	4,385	3,535	6,451	4,701	5,442	4,637

CONTINUED--

Appendix TABLE 1 : AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE,

COUNTRY AND YEAR	AREA: WHEAT	AREA: RYE 2/	AREA: FEED GRAINS: BARLEY	AREA: FEED GRAINS: OATS	AREA: FEED GRAINS: CORN	AREA: FEED GRAINS: TOTAL 3/	AREA: RICE PADDY	AREA: TOTAL GRAINS	PRODUCTION: WHEAT	PRODUCTION: RYE 2/	PRODUCTION: FEED GRAINS: BARLEY	PRODUCTION: FEED GRAINS: OATS
	----- 1,000 HECTARES -----								----- 1,000 TONS -----			
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
AUSTRIA												
1979	270	106	373	95	188	692	---	1,068	850	278	1,129	273
1980	269	109	374	92	193	691	---	1,069	1,201	383	1,515	316
1981	274	101	362	92	189	675	---	1,050	1,025	320	1,220	304
1982	268	111	375	92	190	688	---	1,067	1,201	355	1,382	322
FINLAND												
1979	99	37	633	451	---	1,099	---	1,235	208	77	1,650	1,283
1980	124	53	533	448	---	991	---	1,168	357	124	1,534	1,258
1981	108	41	570	434	---	1,014	---	1,163	235	81	1,080	1,008
1982	143	16	540	459	---	1,010	---	1,169	435	35	1,598	1,320
NORWAY												
1979	20	2	197	101	---	299	---	321	77	9	612	382
1980	16	1	187	113	---	301	---	318	65	5	675	419
1981	15	1	176	126	---	303	---	319	61	3	608	463
1982	14	1	181	124	---	306	---	321	60	3	635	470
PORTUGAL												
1979	316	208	74	189	338	601	35	1,160	248	120	33	70
1980	342	206	79	175	377	631	35	1,214	430	138	54	96
1981	371	199	74	160	348	582	25	1,177	315	126	41	72
1982	336	190	82	175	370	627	33	1,186	445	118	58	90
SPAIN												
1979	2,551	212	3,477	436	467	4,423	69	7,255	4,082	215	6,252	456
1980	2,699	217	3,575	458	454	4,525	68	7,509	6,039	284	8,705	680
1981	2,623	216	3,451	463	431	4,405	69	7,313	3,409	212	4,757	445
1982	2,602	212	3,555	430	412	4,429	70	7,313	4,368	170	4,900	474
SWEDEN												
1979	244	59	704	456	---	1,215	---	1,518	1,030	195	2,345	1,524
1980	288	66	648	452	---	1,155	---	1,509	1,193	225	2,172	1,567
1981	220	52	681	472	---	1,218	---	1,490	1,038	179	2,452	1,816
1982	282	54	628	483	---	1,171	---	1,507	1,500	207	2,330	1,658
SWITZERLAND												
1979	81	10	48	10	18	82	---	173	398	41	222	48
1980	85	8	46	11	20	83	---	176	372	35	212	53
1981	84	7	50	12	18	86	---	177	389	32	227	58
1982	84	7	51	12	18	86	---	177	379	31	230	57
TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
1979	3,581	634	5,506	1,738	1,011	8,411	104	12,730	6,893	935	12,243	4,036
1980	3,823	660	5,442	1,749	1,044	8,377	103	12,963	9,657	1,194	14,867	4,389
1981	3,695	617	5,364	1,759	986	8,283	94	12,689	6,472	953	10,385	4,166
1982	3,729	591	5,412	1,775	990	8,317	103	12,740	8,388	919	11,133	4,391
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE												
1979	15,591	1,455	15,517	3,520	4,189	23,889	312	41,247	55,618	3,901	52,142	10,357
1980	16,398	1,456	15,221	3,526	4,026	23,362	303	41,520	64,729	4,128	56,256	10,623
1981	16,343	1,325	15,058	3,487	3,851	22,979	284	40,932	60,822	3,422	49,826	10,301
1982	16,692	1,218	14,775	3,555	3,934	22,822	302	41,035	67,924	3,304	52,192	10,684

--- = NONE, OR NEGLIGIBLE
1/ DATA FOR 1982 ARE PRELIMINARY.
2/ RYE IS CONSIDERED A BREAD GRAIN BUT FOR THE REGION, ABOUT HALF THE CROP IS USED FOR FEED.
3/ INCLUDES OTHER GRAINS: MILLETT, SORGHUM, BUCKWHEAT, AND MIXED GRAINS.

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COUNTRY AND YEAR	PRODUCTION--CONT.				YIELD							
			RICE PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS				RICE PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS
	CORN	TOTAL 3/					BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL 3/		
	1,000 TONS				KGS. PER HECTARE							
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
AUSTRIA												
1979	1,347	2,856	---	3,984	3,148	2,623	3,027	2,874	7,165	4,127	---	3,730
1980	1,293	3,244	---	4,828	4,465	3,514	4,051	3,435	6,699	4,695	---	4,516
1981	1,374	3,011	---	4,356	3,741	3,168	3,370	3,304	7,270	4,461	---	4,149
1982	1,443	3,273	---	4,829	4,481	3,198	3,685	3,500	7,595	4,757	---	4,526
FINLAND												
1979	---	2,973	---	3,258	2,101	2,081	2,607	2,845	---	2,704	---	2,637
1980	---	2,820	---	3,301	2,879	2,340	2,878	2,808	---	2,846	---	2,826
1981	---	2,111	---	2,427	2,176	1,976	1,895	2,323	---	2,082	---	2,087
1982	---	2,946	---	3,416	3,042	2,188	2,959	2,876	---	2,917	---	2,922
NORWAY												
1979	---	996	---	1,082	3,850	4,500	3,107	3,782	---	3,331	---	3,371
1980	---	1,096	---	1,166	4,063	5,000	3,610	3,708	---	3,641	---	3,667
1981	---	1,073	---	1,137	4,067	3,000	3,455	3,675	---	3,541	---	3,564
1982	---	1,107	---	1,170	4,286	3,000	3,508	3,790	---	3,618	---	3,645
PORTUGAL												
1979	456	559	95	1,022	785	577	446	370	1,349	930	2,714	881
1980	489	639	155	1,362	1,257	670	684	549	1,297	1,013	4,429	1,122
1981	377	490	112	1,043	849	633	554	450	1,083	842	4,480	886
1982	413	561	140	1,264	1,324	621	707	514	1,116	895	4,242	1,066
SPAIN												
1979	2,212	9,135	428	13,860	1,600	1,014	1,798	1,046	4,737	2,065	6,196	1,910
1980	2,314	11,885	433	18,641	2,237	1,309	2,435	1,485	5,097	2,627	6,368	2,482
1981	2,151	7,495	440	11,556	1,300	981	1,378	961	4,991	1,701	6,377	1,580
1982	2,253	7,753	435	12,726	1,679	802	1,378	1,102	5,468	1,751	6,214	1,740
SWEDEN												
1979	---	4,017	---	5,242	4,221	3,305	3,331	3,342	---	3,306	---	3,453
1980	---	3,896	---	5,314	4,142	3,409	3,352	3,467	---	3,373	---	3,522
1981	---	4,477	---	5,694	4,718	3,442	3,601	3,847	---	3,676	---	3,821
1982	---	4,182	---	5,889	5,319	3,833	3,710	3,433	---	3,571	---	3,908
SWITZERLAND												
1979	135	428	---	867	4,914	4,100	4,625	4,800	7,500	5,241	---	5,021
1980	91	379	---	786	4,376	4,375	4,609	4,818	4,550	4,584	---	4,474
1981	135	443	---	864	4,631	4,571	4,540	4,833	7,500	5,170	---	4,890
1982	133	443	---	853	4,512	4,429	4,510	4,750	7,389	5,169	---	4,827
TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
1979	4,150	20,964	523	29,315	1,925	1,475	2,224	2,322	4,105	2,492	5,024	2,303
1980	4,187	23,959	588	35,398	2,526	1,809	2,732	2,509	4,011	2,860	5,709	2,731
1981	4,037	19,100	552	27,077	1,752	1,545	1,936	2,368	4,094	2,306	5,872	2,134
1982	4,242	20,265	575	30,147	2,249	1,555	2,057	2,474	4,285	2,437	5,583	2,366
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE												
1979	22,264	87,124	1,868	148,511	3,567	2,680	3,360	2,942	5,315	3,647	5,986	3,600
1980	21,729	90,764	1,663	161,285	3,947	2,835	3,696	3,013	5,397	3,885	5,488	3,885
1981	22,398	84,577	1,569	150,390	3,722	2,582	3,309	2,954	5,816	3,681	5,525	3,674
1982	23,231	88,457	1,658	161,343	4,069	2,712	3,532	3,005	5,906	3,876	5,490	3,932

Appendix Table 2.—Area and production of selected nongrain crops in Western Europe, average 1970-74, annual 1979-82[1]

Country and year	Area: Potatoes	Area: Sugar-beets	Area: Cotton	Area: Tobacco	Production: Potatoes	Production: Sugar-beets	Production: Cotton	Production: Tobacco	Production: Olive oil	Fruits: Apples[2]	Fruits: Pears[2]	Fruits: Citrus
	1,000 hectares				*1,000 tons*							
European Community												
Belgium-Luxembourg												
1970-74	48	99	—	1	1,458	4,533	—	2	—	245	61	—
1979	45	116	—	1	1,460	6,461	—	2	—	322	63	—
1980	47	117	—	1	1,454	5,876	—	1	—	330	75	—
1981	44	130	—	1	1,497	7,709	—	2	—	133	58	—
1982	45	130	—	1	1,543	8,000	—	2	—	263	94	—
France												
1970-74	346	451	—	20	8,146	19,313	—	48	2	1,778	489	12
1979	225	520	—	20	5,900	24,700	—	51	2	1,769	433	33
1980	216	526	—	19	6,864	25,248	—	46	2	1,802	413	33
1981	212	608	—	11	6,437	33,241	—	43	2	1,468	428	33
1982	213	543	—	15	6,425	31,500	—	41	2	1,895	410	33
Germany, West												
1970-74	520	334	—	4	14,938	15,214	—	10	—	1,659	411	—
1979	276	405	—	3	8,777	18,300	—	9	—	1,951	367	—
1980	258	414	—	3	6,694	19,083	—	7	—	1,880	394	—
1981	246	464	—	3	7,585	24,380	—	8	—	773	276	—
1982	238	427	—	3	7,049	22,692	—	7	—	2,775	568	—
Greece												
1970-74	52	25	146	89	767	1,341	126	87	212	210	107	620
1979	56	44	142	93	952	2,667	107	127	204	240	104	504
1980	55	28	141	89	984	1,564	117	117	305	203	111	747
1981	52	43	126	91	943	2,560	120	127	256	321	115	952
1982	50	42	137	94	904	2,400	102	130	330	256	96	872
Italy												
1970-74	223	248	6	45	3,145	9,285	1	85	471	1,912	1,645	2,583
1979	169	275	3	60	2,957	13,236	1	137	419	2,023	1,062	2,875
1980	132	291	3	61	2,396	13,251	1	126	626	1,966	1,342	2,799
1981	153	330	1	61	2,879	17,500	1	131	515	1,755	1,237	2,977
1982	148	285	1	61	2,600	12,000	1	134	440	2,233	1,080	2,474
Netherlands												
1970-74	155	109	—	—	5,769	5,045	—	—	—	441	112	—
1979	166	124	—	—	5,937	5,491	—	—	—	450	120	—
1980	172	122	—	—	6,267	6,175	—	—	—	450	105	—
1981	165	130	—	—	6,445	7,400	—	—	—	260	90	—
1982	163	134	—	—	6,300	7,950	—	—	—	410	105	—
Denmark												
1970-74	33	56	—	—	828	2,254	—	—	—	75	8	—
1979	32	78	—	—	844	2,099	—	—	—	87	6	—
1980	34	77	—	—	849	3,010	—	—	—	63	4	—
1981	36	78	—	—	1,052	3,255	—	—	—	43	6	—
1982	35	78	—	—	1,236	3,604	—	—	—	67	5	—
Ireland												
1970-74	48	29	—	—	1,282	1,110	—	—	—	8	—	—
1979	41	35	—	—	1,141	1,322	—	—	—	10	—	—
1980	40	33	—	—	1,125	1,154	—	—	—	10	—	—
1981	38	35	—	—	1,000	1,344	—	—	—	10	—	—
1982	35	34	—	—	1,100	1,480	—	—	—	11	—	—
United Kingdom												
1970-74	241	191	—	—	7,000	6,502	—	—	—	423	58	—
1979	204	214	—	—	6,485	6,485	—	—	—	334	60	—
1980	206	212	—	—	7,105	7,380	—	—	—	321	44	—
1981	191	209	—	—	6,280	7,395	—	—	—	227	49	—
1982	191	200	—	—	5,950	8,000	—	—	—	354	44	—
Total EC-10												
1970-74	1,666	1,542	152	159	43,333	64,597	127	232	685	6,751	2,891	3,215
1979	1,214	1,811	145	177	34,453	80,761	108	326	625	7,186	2,215	3,412
1980	1,160	1,820	144	173	33,738	82,741	118	297	933	7,025	2,488	3,579
1981	1,137	2,027	127	167	34,118	104,784	121	311	773	4,990	2,259	3,962
1982	1,118	1,873	138	174	33,107	97,626	103	314	772	8,264	2,402	3,379

Appendix Table 2.—Area and production of selected nongrain crops in Western Europe, average 1970-74, annual 1979-82[1]

Country and year	Area				Production							
	Potatoes	Sugar-beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes	Sugar-beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive oil	Fruits		
										Apples[2]	Pears[2]	Citrus
	1,000 hectares				*1,000 tons*							
Other Western Europe												
Austria												
1970-74	96	47	—	—	2,375	2,059	—	1	—	170	47	—
1979	58	45	—	—	1,494	2,145	—	1	—	248	46	—
1980	53	51	—	—	1,365	2,587	—	1	—	240	42	—
1981	50	59	—	—	1,176	3,007	—	1	—	186	32	—
1982	47	59	—	—	1,220	2,900	—	1	—	316	55	—
Finland												
1970-74	51	19	—	—	770	563	—	—	—	—	—	—
1979	42	32	—	—	674	697	—	—	—	10	—	—
1980	41	31	—	—	736	900	—	—	—	8	—	—
1981	39	32	—	—	480	676	—	—	—	10	—	—
1982	37	32	—	—	500	780	—	—	—	10	—	—
Norway												
1970-74	31	—	—	—	744	—	—	—	—	49	10	—
1979	25	—	—	—	455	—	—	—	—	36	5	—
1980	24	—	—	—	527	—	—	—	—	41	6	—
1981	24	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	54	6	—
1982	25	—	—	—	530	—	—	—	—	44	9	—
Portugal												
1970-74	111	—	—	—	1,123	—	—	—	52	132	55	163
1979	103	1	—	1	1,012	46	—	2	40	107	49	127
1980	116	1	—	1	1,122	30	—	2	57	110	50	130
1981	115	1	—	1	889	40	—	2	35	98	44	115
1982	115	1	—	1	1,100	54	—	2	22	75	62	120
Spain												
1970-74	401	195	94	16	5,250	5,270	51	25	399	766	414	2,524
1979	355	166	50	18	5,637	5,124	127	35	500	1,097	480	2,929
1980	355	183	63	20	5,737	6,908	189	37	433	859	418	2,962
1981	337	220	71	22	5,470	7,912	204	44	480	1,007	525	2,947
1982	332	260	51	23	5,081	7,710	145	44	300	647	454	2,816
Sweden												
1970-74	49	42	—	—	1,214	1,925	—	—	—	30	5	—
1979	42	52	—	—	1,284	2,206	—	—	—	51	8	—
1980	42	51	—	—	1,153	2,258	—	—	—	33	5	—
1981	42	52	—	—	1,220	2,484	—	—	—	29	6	—
1982	42	53	—	—	1,220	2,410	—	—	—	43	5	—
Switzerland												
1970-74	27	10	—	1	1,075	463	—	2	—	109	22	—
1979	23	14	—	1	964	781	—	2	—	130	18	—
1980	13	13	—	1	980	675	—	1	—	120	19	—
1981	14	14	—	1	1,100	902	—	2	—	83	15	—
1982	15	15	—	1	990	910	—	2	—	130	20	—
Total Other Western Europe												
1970-74	766	313	94	17	12,551	10,280	51	28	451	1,256	553	2,687
1979	648	310	50	20	11,520	10,999	41	40	540	1,679	606	3,056
1980	644	330	63	22	11,620	13,358	59	41	490	1,411	540	3,092
1981	621	378	71	24	10,835	15,021	62	49	515	1,467	628	3,062
1982	613	420	51	25	10,641	14,764	48	49	322	1,265	605	2,936
Total Western Europe												
1970-74	2,432	1,855	246	176	55,884	74,877	178	260	1,136	8,007	3,444	5,902
1979	1,862	2,121	195	197	45,973	91,760	235	366	1,165	8,865	2,821	6,468
1980	1,804	2,150	207	195	45,358	96,099	307	338	1,423	8,436	3,028	6,671
1981	1,758	2,405	198	191	44,953	119,805	325	360	1,288	6,457	2,887	7,024
1982	1,731	2,293	189	199	43,748	112,390	248	363	1,094	9,529	3,007	6,315

— = None or neligible.

[1]Data for 1982 are preliminary. [2]Dessert and cooking only.

Appendix table 3.—Production of principal livestock products in Western Europe, average 1970-74 annual 1979-82[1]

Country and year	Principal red meats: Beef and veal	Sheep and goat meat	Pork[2]	Total	Poultry meat[3]	Cow's milk[4]	Eggs
			1,000 tons				
European Community							
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1970-74	281	3	534	818	111	4,011	223
1979	289	3	690	982	131	3,915	203
1980	311	4	700	1,015	134	3,898	195
1981	319	4	716	1,039	132	4,059	192
1982	280	4	725	1,009	139	4,060	191
France							
1970-74	1,577	129	1,341	3,047	727	24,092	668
1979	1,824	168	1,583	3,575	1,034	26,549	814
1980	1,836	179	1,597	3,612	1,122	26,859	851
1981	1,839	182	1,640	3,661	1,236	26,862	892
1982	1,741	189	1,607	3,537	1,323	27,715	946
Germany, West							
1970-74	1,291	11	2,403	3,705	266	21,458	882
1979	1,519	28	2,688	4,235	364	23,907	784
1980	1,564	30	2,726	4,320	374	24,778	805
1981	1,532	28	2,700	4,260	376	24,858	776
1982	1,470	27	2,655	4,152	392	25,450	788
Greece							
1970-74	93	96	76	265	79	611	121
1979	99	119	135	353	135	684	140
1980	100	120	144	364	144	713	141
1981	94	120	152	366	146	714	149
1982	89	119	158	366	158	696	150
Italy							
1970-74	1,072	48	626	1,746	775	8,691	626
1979	1,106	68	933	2,107	908	10,526	649
1980	1,148	72	981	2,201	953	10,749	628
1981	1,111	69	992	2,172	947	10,637	672
1982	1,085	69	995	2,149	973	10,820	659
Netherlands							
1970-74	311	11	753	1,075	314	8,904	262
1979	362	16	1,045	1,423	359	11,587	482
1980	376	21	1,062	1,459	377	11,785	530
1981	415	16	1,149	1,580	410	12,147	577
1982	381	11	1,157	1,549	411	12,770	626
Denmark							
1970-74	195	1	753	949	86	4,706	76
1979	253	1	899	1,153	100	5,225	77
1980	245	1	971	1,217	97	5,117	77
1981	238	1	989	1,228	104	5,037	80
1982	228	1	970	1,199	109	5,215	81
Ireland							
1970-74	241	44	146	431	37	3,899	41
1979	387	39	152	578	47	4,908	36
1980	444	42	157	643	50	4,859	30
1981	315	41	153	509	49	4,803	38
1982	330	39	155	524	54	5,160	40
United Kingdom							
1970-74	952	232	1,001	2,185	631	13,212	851
1979	1,042	230	968	2,240	753	15,915	838
1980	1,102	278	947	2,327	754	15,958	823
1981	1,059	263	972	2,294	745	15,857	806
1982	1,036	274	1,001	2,287	801	16,650	779
Total EC-10							
1970-74	6,013	575	7,633	14,221	3,026	89,584	3,750
1979	6,881	672	9,093	16,646	3,831	103,216	4,023
1980	7,126	747	9,285	17,158	4,005	104,716	4,141
1981	6,922	724	9,463	17,109	4,145	104,974	4,182
1982	6,640	733	9,399	16,772	4,350	108,536	4,260

Appendix table 3.—Production of principal livestock products in Western Europe, average 1970-74 annual 1979-82[1]

Country and year	Principal red meats: Beef and veal	Sheep and goat meat	Pork[2]	Total	Poultry meat[3]	Cow's milk[4]	Eggs
	1,000 tons						
Other Western Europe							
Austria							
1970-74	167	1	259	427	46	3,290	88
1979	193	2	360	555	63	3,310	101
1980	193	2	358	553	64	3,396	98
1981	199	2	353	554	65	3,530	102
1982	200	2	388	590	61	3,590	99
Finland							
1970-74	107	3	131	241	7	3,175	73
1979	110	1	164	275	13	3,242	78
1980	112	1	167	280	15	3,277	79
1981	120	1	178	299	17	3,171	80
1982	117	1	185	303	16	3,166	80
Norway							
1970-74	58	16	73	147	8	1,732	37
1979	73	19	81	173	11	1,875	44
1980	70	19	86	175	12	1,946	44
1981	76	21	85	182	12	1,965	45
1982	81	23	83	187	11	2,017	45
Portugal							
1970-74	80	25	106	211	74	458	40
1979	89	21	128	238	131	676	65
1980	98	24	155	277	140	757	66
1981	114	24	178	316	147	815	66
1982	98	24	182	304	154	825	66
Spain							
1970-74	344	143	545	1,032	556	3,914	490
1979	394	132	939	1,465	747	5,661	647
1980	422	138	986	1,546	782	5,871	690
1981	418	140	1,021	1,579	885	5,881	696
1982	425	139	1,075	1,639	890	5,890	671
Sweden							
1970-74	145	3	258	406	30	3,030	100
1979	152	5	314	471	41	3,394	105
1980	157	5	317	479	44	3,465	112
1981	158	5	301	484	47	3,496	112
1982	157	5	325	487	52	3,654	116
Switzerland							
1970-74	133	3	209	345	18	3,234	41
1979	161	4	263	428	23	3,642	44
1980	169	4	279	452	24	3,655	44
1981	154	4	268	426	24	3,658	43
1982	160	4	284	448	25	3,654	43
Total Other Western Europe							
1970-74	1,034	194	1,581	2,809	739	18,833	869
1979	1,172	184	2,249	3,605	1,029	21,673	1,084
1980	1,221	193	2,348	3,762	1,081	22,254	1,133
1981	1,239	197	2,404	3,840	1,197	22,516	1,144
1982	1,238	198	2,522	3,958	1,209	22,764	1,120
Total Western Europe							
1970-74	7,047	769	9,214	17,030	3,765	108,417	4,619
1979	8,053	856	11,342	20,251	4,860	124,889	5,107
1980	8,347	940	11,633	20,920	5,086	126,970	5,274
1981	8,161	921	11,867	20,949	5,342	127,490	5,326
1982	7,878	931	11,921	20,730	5,559	131,300	5,380

[1]Data for 1982 are preliminary. [2]Excludes commercial lard. [3]On ready-to-cook basis. [4]As reported; it does not always include amounts fed young animals.

Appendix table 4.—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1979-81

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings	European Community: Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1979	00		272.3	485.8	356.5	1,470.4	63.2	2.1	147.2
	1980			281.8	505.1	347.8	1,655.3	58.6	2.3	121.3
	1981			256.4	448.4	291.8	1,367.7	54.1	2.0	171.6
Meat and meat preparations	1979	01		511.8	2,063.3	2,431.4	2,065.9	560.9	17.0	25.8
	1980			534.2	2,291.5	2,680.4	2,396.2	649.0	20.2	50.6
	1981			452.4	2,051.0	2,345.3	2,135.3	534.9	20.1	70.3
Dairy products and eggs	1979	02		819.4	492.4	1,512.7	1,582.6	825.5	40.5	30.5
	1980			934.2	567.7	1,646.9	1,623.1	1,120.9	79.8	49.7
	1981			904.2	498.6	1,610.8	1,496.1	1,083.2	103.7	67.0
Cereals and cereal preparations	1979	04		1,365.7	661.8	1,501.7	1,551.9	1,283.9	152.2	185.4
	1980			1,444.2	755.4	1,578.4	1,666.8	1,406.6	159.1	259.7
	1981			1,407.8	760.3	1,464.8	1,591.3	1,263.1	171.3	252.3
Wheat and flour	1979		041-046	325.3	118.9	300.7	618.0	353.0	8.0	57.4
	1980			370.5	192.5	341.7	770.3	368.1	15.1	93.4
	1981			305.5	190.0	324.4	681.4	348.5	9.8	90.4
Rice	1979		042	63.3	137.5	89.0	65.1	68.8	9.2	2.3
	1980			79.5	152.3	95.8	49.6	93.3	9.7	2.9
	1981			95.3	140.6	107.8	80.1	121.6	9.2	2.7
Feed grains	1979		043-045	805.7	181.8	749.7	774.9	703.4	82.0	64.7
	1980			800.8	153.4	740.9	733.1	751.1	76.6	66.9
	1981			825.8	178.2	666.6	729.4	646.2	102.9	62.7
Fruits and vegetables	1979	05		1,012.6	2,405.4	5,273.4	738.3	1,485.8	271.9	161.3
	1980			1,142.5	2,619.4	5,914.4	751.9	1,706.2	274.3	208.8
	1981			1,031.0	2,491.1	5,329.9	651.7	1,640.3	258.9	201.6
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1979	06		179.6	298.0	382.0	250.6	235.2	102.5	70.8
	1980			136.1	323.1	422.2	284.9	241.4	83.6	94.4
	1981			136.0	268.4	355.6	121.6	193.5	71.8	75.4
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1979	07		669.8	1,939.7	2,943.6	1,090.5	1,498.9	315.3	120.0
	1980			722.7	1,983.6	2,994.8	1,106.1	1,369.8	313.8	143.8
	1981			574.3	1,393.9	2,375.5	805.7	1,030.9	255.4	111.0
Animal feed	1979	08		560.2	926.3	1,398.2	650.9	1,258.8	453.5	196.1
	1980			660.0	1,068.7	1,650.7	676.3	1,558.6	524.9	162.1
	1981			594.4	1,159.2	1,583.0	653.7	1,427.5	573.9	194.3
Oilseed cake and meal	1979		0813	204.2	781.3	883.4	330.4	390.9	380.8	117.6
	1980			267.1	881.5	1,016.9	327.8	512.1	450.0	88.0
	1981			238.4	970.5	1,017.1	339.8	597.9	505.4	111.7
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1979		0814	21.6	32.0	103.0	46.9	36.8	3.4	7.3
	1980			23.8	34.7	135.4	37.4	44.8	3.5	7.6
	1981			26.4	30.7	96.3	31.4	36.0	4.4	6.6
Miscellaneous food preparations	1979	09		178.8	155.6	242.6	75.2	166.2	36.4	50.3
	1980			203.2	192.6	271.1	68.1	205.2	36.4	52.9
	1981			174.1	188.8	246.3	56.7	165.2	33.3	50.9
Lard	1979		0913	10.7	5.8	3.7	13.4	33.5	3.8	0.9
	1980			10.2	4.9	4.1	5.6	34.5	3.6	0.9
	1981			12.3	2.9	3.2	0.1	29.8	3.0	0.7
Margarine and shortening	1979		0914	13.6	38.3	22.6	9.2	12.9	-	2.8
	1980			16.6	44.8	27.8	8.2	22.3	0.2	2.4
	1981			15.1	42.6	19.8	7.3	9.2	1.0	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 4.—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1979-81—Continued

United Kingdom	Greece	Total EC-10	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
			Million Dollars								
187.8	20.9	3,006.2	5.5	2.6	1.2	7.1	37.9	4.6	13.5	72.4	3,078.6
244.5	22.5	3,239.3	18.9	2.5	1.3	10.1	16.9	5.7	15.5	70.9	3,310.2
220.8	12.1	2,824.9	23.5	3.9	0.9	13.0	18.9	5.9	15.1	81.2	2,906.1
2,676.3	286.8	10,639.2	71.4	3.8	42.7	39.6	301.5	113.2	215.1	787.3	11,426.5
2,846.2	304.4	11,772.8	74.5	6.0	50.8	35.9	121.4	97.7	230.9	617.2	12,390.0
2,541.0	264.3	10,414.6	77.2	2.3	20.9	15.7	116.4	56.2	243.5	532.2	10,946.8
1,135.5	122.3	6,561.4	60.1	0.6	9.3	8.2	140.6	33.6	121.7	374.1	6,935.4
1,161.4	142.8	7,326.5	75.9	0.8	11.7	7.2	130.7	41.9	151.1	419.3	7,745.8
1,197.0	207.3	7,167.9	63.5	1.0	5.8	12.9	113.8	40.2	149.9	387.1	7,555.0
1,412.9	164.9	8,280.4	72.0	81.7	135.5	467.4	699.2	93.0	263.3	1,812.1	10,092.5
1,402.5	97.2	8,769.8	94.0	90.9	184.6	550.6	940.5	114.1	321.3	2,296.0	11,065.8
1,141.3	77.1	8,119.3	82.1	115.1	178.3	742.1	964.6	122.4	306.1	2,510.7	10,630.0
548.9	0.4	2,330.4	1.5	43.6	53.9	125.7	40.5	7.8	62.0	335.0	2,665.4
541.7	1.3	2,694.7	0.3	64.6	63.0	110.4	70.7	11.1	78.3	398.4	3,093.1
420.5	0.2	2,370.7	0.4	65.4	83.5	178.9	44.3	13.6	76.0	462.1	2,833.1
106.6	0.1	541.7	18.5	7.3	3.7	39.2	—	12.2	13.0	93.9	635.6
98.3	—	581.3	21.5	7.8	4.9	19.6	0.8	16.0	17.7	88.3	669.6
102.2	2.0	661.5	20.6	9.5	5.6	53.2	0.1	15.2	17.0	121.2	782.7
645.2	139.7	4,147.2	11.5	21.9	39.2	292.7	644.2	8.9	127.1	1,145.5	5,292.7
612.9	69.6	4,005.3	27.3	6.0	64.4	412.1	851.8	12.7	163.4	1,537.7	5,543.0
463.0	46.9	3,721.7	19.7	27.3	43.9	504.0	908.5	25.7	153.3	1,682.4	5,404.1
2,499.7	33.2	13,881.5	416.2	198.4	223.0	19.5	189.9	540.5	648.8	2,236.3	16,117.8
2,879.9	22.5	15,519.8	457.6	258.0	252.3	40.2	192.2	613.7	741.6	2,555.6	18,075.4
2,802.7	21.2	14,428.3	397.3	240.1	238.9	41.8	199.6	560.7	665.9	2,344.3	16,772.6
863.3	4.6	2,386.7	30.7	42.5	93.8	104.8	53.4	55.2	75.3	455.7	2,842.4
935.7	5.1	2,526.5	41.9	129.3	128.5	143.6	18.4	76.9	89.8	628.4	3,154.9
794.2	75.9	2,092.4	35.5	78.8	130.5	151.5	18.3	64.6	110.0	589.2	2,681.6
1,683.0	125.1	10,385.9	282.2	283.3	231.6	48.0	558.6	508.2	376.2	2,288.1	12,674.0
1,572.0	136.8	10,343.4	319.8	340.2	258.7	52.3	701.3	526.9	420.0	2,619.2	12,962.6
1,168.6	94.7	7,810.0	255.4	231.8	198.3	47.0	392.6	398.6	335.1	1,858.8	9,668.0
588.7	19.7	6,052.5	148.8	47.0	31.7	72.6	126.9	194.6	135.3	756.9	6,809.4
578.7	7.9	6,888.0	165.4	65.5	49.4	118.6	58.1	209.3	139.3	805.6	7,693.6
662.5	48.7	6,897.2	161.6	64.9	37.4	141.9	67.7	194.5	143.9	811.9	7,709.1
256.1	3.2	3,347.9	107.2	—	13.0	37.4	100.9	83.6	10.8	352.9	3,700.8
255.8	2.1	3,801.3	116.9	—	27.4	77.0	20.8	77.3	5.6	325.0	4,126.3
290.0	4.7	4,075.5	121.0	—	19.1	106.4	35.6	78.3	12.3	372.7	4,448.2
125.2	1.8	377.9	20.7	39.3	—	6.0	10.2	48.4	46.9	171.5	549.4
125.6	1.5	414.3	20.3	54.2	0.1	4.6	14.9	54.0	45.2	193.3	607.6
98.2	16.5	346.5	18.2	53.7	—	2.6	12.9	48.7	52.5	188.6	535.1
366.9	14.2	1,285.1	32.2	31.7	23.3	4.7	36.0	71.2	40.7	239.8	1,524.9
344.9	16.6	1,391.0	34.4	37.4	32.8	5.9	50.1	71.6	49.9	282.1	1,673.1
327.5	17.6	1,260.4	31.2	35.6	30.8	6.6	44.5	70.6	48.1	267.4	1,527.8
169.3	0.2	241.3	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.80	242.1
134.5	—	198.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.70	199.1
104.7	—	156.7	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.80	157.5
39.9	0.3	139.6	3.6	—	0.1	—	2.9	8.0	0.7	15.3	154.9
40.5	0.5	163.1	3.2	—	—	—	2.6	6.8	0.7	13.3	176.4
42.9	0.7	137.6	1.9	—	0.2	0.2	2.8	5.1	0.7	9.0	146.6

continued

Appendix table 4.—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1979-81

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings	European Community: Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Beverages	1979	11		550.0	671.8	1,086.4	262.0	402.0	119.1	64.3
	1980			607.0	638.1	1,216.0	304.6	456.6	125.0	64.9
	1981			496.6	565.3	1,095.7	261.0	394.9	118.0	59.7
Nonalcoholic	1979		111	59.9	17.3	69.3	5.2	41.7	2.3	4.2
	1980			70.4	23.5	72.0	12.4	71.6	2.7	4.9
	1981			68.9	30.3	66.9	5.6	68.5	2.8	4.7
Wine	1979		1121	331.4	402.3	690.6	81.2	248.1	89.5	25.7
	1980			353.5	332.2	761.2	90.9	277.7	91.5	25.7
	1981			287.1	289.4	693.3	74.0	235.0	86.5	23.9
Tobacco, manufacured	1979	121		133.0	99.0	498.9	114.1	260.5	52.3	28.8
	1980			142.8	84.9	545.1	128.1	326.4	35.8	27.3
	1981			108.0	71.1	489.1	92.2	252.0	33.4	26.9
Tobacco, manufactured	1979	122		85.5	246.2	103.6	282.6	237.5	7.4	22.5
	1980			87.2	417.0	111.3	326.3	275.3	7.1	24.6
	1981			73.6	447.2	108.6	273.9	199.3	6.8	19.8
Hides, skins, and furs undressed	1979	21		113.8	402.8	639.3	1,355.2	130.9	287.4	12.6
	1980			110.4	334.8	675.4	949.7	80.8	303.4	8.2
	1981			81.1	262.5	452.8	842.2	67.9	300.7	7.3
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1979	22		316.9	486.1	1,598.2	633.6	1,086.6	177.3	9.3
	1980			319.3	404.8	1,771.5	536.4	1,154.1	132.7	3.6
	1981			447.3	304.5	1,635.4	459.0	1,119.5	106.2	4.2
Soybeans	1979		2214	286.5	251.2	1,012.3	490.1	930.2	139.1	0.3
	1980			261.9	241.2	1,110.4	392.5	993.4	82.5	1.1
	1981			365.1	168.9	900.0	354.1	910.3	63.5	1.4
Natural rubber	1979	2311		29.4	256.5	254.3	207.8	30.6	4.9	10.3
	1980			42.1	306.2	281.3	210.2	33.0	6.3	11.8
	1981			36.8	225.3	220.9	162.7	25.2	4.8	9.7
Natural fibers	1979	261-265		422.3	871.3	849.9	1,392.9	116.2	24.5	70.4
	1980			402.2	910.2	960.1	1,501.9	112.3	27.6	80.7
	1981			308.2	857.1	816.1	1,355.0	92.0	22.6	80.0
Raw cotton	1979		2631	60.9	292.5	288.6	408.7	37.5	4.0	16.0
	1980			64.1	334.2	349.4	477.1	33.0	3.9	30.6
	1981			50.7	288.7	283.8	391.2	22.4	4.1	36.6
Crude animal & veg. matls. elsewhere spec.	1979	29		187.1	608.9	1,482.9	325.8	301.6	125.8	25.1
	1980			214.4	692.9	1,677.5	356.1	333.3	139.3	27.7
	1981			176.7	620.9	1,425.3	305.6	289.9	124.1	33.6
Agricultural fats and oils	1979	4		351.1	844.6	835.9	608.6	619.1	88.9	51.0
	1980			323.5	844.4	795.9	568.7	640.7	93.1	51.0
	1981			292.9	725.8	764.3	303.5	581.0	99.0	48.7
Animal & vegetable oils & fats, processed	1979		431	96.2	129.8	141.0	47.4	69.3	40.2	11.4
	1980			84.5	127.6	138.4	40.2	96.8	44.8	12.3
	1981			74.5	104.8	134.3	33.7	76.9	39.1	9.8
Total agricultural[1]	1979			7,759.1	13,915.5	23,391.4	14,659.0	10,563.5	2,278.0	1,281.7
	1980			8,308.0	14,940.3	25,540.8	15,110.9	11,728.8	2,364.6	1,443.1
	1981			7,551.8	13,339.6	22,611.3	12,934.7	10,414.2	2,306.2	1,484.1
Total imports	1979			60,185.8	106,711.0	157,681.9	76,158.2	67,281.5	18,412.4	9,850.3
	1980			71,192.0	134,328.2	185,921.6	98,118.6	76,889.0	19,314.9	11,132.6
	1981			61,416.6	120,278.6	162,691.2	88,996.2	66,108.9	17,520.8	10,594.5

— = None or negligible. [1]Totals may not add due to rounding. Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1977-1981. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

Appendix table 4.—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1979-81

United Kingdom	Greece	Total EC-10	Other Western Europe							Total OWE	Total Western Europe
			Austria	Finland	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land		
					Million Dollars						
1,017.6	16.9	4,190.1	55.0	20.3	57.1	33.9	78.2	139.6	305.0	689.1	4,879.2
1,021.4	17.0	4,450.6	59.9	25.7	51.9	8.7	84.4	154.0	344.4	729.0	5,179.6
973.4	16.2	3,980.8	46.5	22.1	49.0	14.6	77.1	138.6	344.8	692.7	4,673.5
13.4	0.1	213.4	12.7	1.5	1.5	–	3.4	4.2	19.4	42.7	256.1
19.4	0.1	277.0	13.8	2.9	1.9	0.1	4.2	7.5	22.4	52.8	329.8
38.0	5.2	290.9	7.6	2.7	2.7	0.2	3.0	7.0	20.9	44.1	335.0
674.5	0.8	2,544.1	20.1	8.7	22.6	19.5	2.3	69.5	246.5	389.2	2,933.3
660.6	0.8	2,594.1	21.3	10.4	22.3	0.2	3.1	74.1	277.4	408.8	3,002.9
641.2	0.8	2,331.2	19.0	8.5	21.2	0.3	3.8	65.0	280.9	398.7	2,729.9
649.0	12.7	1,848.3	40.9	33.9	20.4	19.1	152.9	33.8	94.5	395.5	2,243.8
416.0	15.3	1,721.7	35.0	36.6	25.8	38.7	205.9	38.4	94.7	475.1	2,196.8
443.1	20.8	1,536.6	40.8	50.9	23.0	22.8	229.9	38.6	102.8	508.8	2,045.4
96.2	2.8	1,084.3	6.2	3.0	23.4	0.5	94.4	30.6	15.3	173.4	1,257.7
130.1	4.4	1,383.2	7.4	4.0	26.6	0.8	105.3	33.0	15.9	193.0	1,576.2
100.3	7.8	1,237.3	6.5	2.1	22.1	0.6	66.3	27.5	16.1	141.2	1,378.5
477.8	59.5	3,479.3	38.5	39.7	12.9	42.6	265.7	75.6	20.8	495.8	3,975.1
527.0	43.0	3,032.7	36.3	49.5	12.5	48.1	166.7	58.2	15.1	386.4	3,419.1
388.3	21.4	2,424.2	22.9	33.8	17.1	28.9	173.0	48.3	11.3	335.3	2,759.5
554.7	46.8	4,909.4	10.5	35.2	110.1	182.2	696.1	25.0	53.4	1,112.5	6,021.9
615.6	33.1	4,971.2	11.1	39.2	111.1	141.4	945.7	27.7	51.2	1,327.4	6,298.6
615.8	33.0	4,724.9	11.9	35.9	117.8	162.6	916.4	20.6	48.0	1,313.2	6,038.1
298.7	32.7	3,441.0	0.3	29.9	94.0	68.3	656.3	1.2	27.7	877.7	4,318.7
346.2	13.2	3,442.4	0.1	34.2	97.0	54.0	909.1	1.3	31.2	1,126.9	4,569.3
342.5	25.0	3,130.8	0.5	30.4	105.7	68.4	855.5	1.6	25.2	1,087.3	4,218.1
188.1	12.2	994.0	33.3	11.0	4.3	12.3	142.9	17.5	4.0	225.3	1,219.3
202.1	12.4	1,105.5	40.6	13.4	5.0	14.8	146.3	20.3	4.6	245.0	1,350.5
148.7	9.5	843.6	29.4	8.3	3.3	15.7	123.3	10.6	4.0	194.6	1,038.2
813.8	121.8	4,683.1	94.2	45.4	13.4	254.8	221.6	23.1	177.1	829.6	5,512.7
687.5	198.5	4,881.1	109.9	42.8	16.1	327.7	250.7	22.8	216.0	986.0	5,867.1
594.4	145.6	4,271.0	101.4	40.0	15.2	305.9	173.8	15.2	200.6	852.1	5,123.1
179.2	33.1	1,320.5	41.6	23.0	2.3	200.8	128.1	6.2	90.9	492.9	1,813.4
131.5	117.5	1,541.3	46.4	23.0	3.5	258.4	142.3	7.1	118.5	599.2	2,140.5
86.2	84.4	1,248.1	46.1	21.0	3.1	249.2	65.2	2.4	103.0	490.0	1,738.1
422.5	17.4	3,497.2	135.8	97.8	56.0	19.7	95.5	187.6	189.1	781.6	4,278.8
429.0	20.9	3,891.2	157.9	115.0	64.7	22.8	108.9	204.0	211.1	884.4	4,775.6
420.2	19.2	3,415.5	132.9	91.9	53.9	23.6	107.2	176.4	190.7	776.6	4,192.1
670.0	18.9	4,088.1	105.9	18.5	33.0	31.1	129.0	111.2	74.4	503.1	4,591.2
604.6	35.7	3,957.6	103.6	20.6	38.2	22.2	130.9	95.2	76.7	487.4	4,445.0
531.0	21.8	3,368.0	94.5	23.1	23.3	20.5	116.4	85.5	56.7	420.0	3,788.0
98.1	16.4	649.7	23.3	7.4	4.2	4.3	9.2	23.6	10.6	82.6	732.3
93.1	32.5	670.4	24.5	8.8	3.7	5.5	8.4	24.8	10.9	86.6	757.0
91.2	17.8	582.1	21.0	11.3	3.0	5.0	11.0	21.6	9.1	82.0	668.7
16,303.9	1,100.7	91,252.8	1,639.4	996.4	1,122.8	1,368.3	4,020.5	2,258.1	2,823.5	14,229.0	105,481.8
16,599.2	1,136.0	97,171.8	1,844.2	1,277.3	1,321.8	1,589.7	4,374.5	2,411.5	3,188.9	16,007.9	113,179.7
15,070.7	1,114.1	86,826.7	1,613.9	1,081.6	1,166.4	1,767.8	3,919.8	2,075.2	2,992.8	14,617.5	101,444.2
102,613.1	9,593.8	608,592.1	20,230.5	11,344.2	13,732.4	6,508.7	25,370.2	28,578.5	29,306.4	135,070.9	743,663.0
117,902.1	10,531.3	725,330.3	24,414.8	15,632.4	16,951.5	9,292.9	33,900.7	33,425.9	36,148.1	169,776.3	895,096.6
101,687.5	8,780.6	638,074.9	21,012.9	14,190.4	15,637.8	9,787.4	32,081.3	28,842.2	30,607.2	152,159.2	790,234.1

Appendix table 5.—Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1979-81

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings	European Community: Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1979	00		254.7	908.6	283.1	15.0	539.5	42.0	269.6
	1980			267.7	1,020.3	322.5	7.6	675.4	48.2	380.1
	1981			210.3	973.9	348.5	17.6	585.6	42.9	382.7
Meat and meat preparations	1979	01		893.0	1,132.6	1,034.9	206.3	2,476.0	2,141.1	926.8
	1980			1,016.2	1,430.0	1,186.2	266.3	2,644.1	2,298.4	1,224.6
	1981			994.8	1,539.1	1,255.9	256.0	2,693.6	2,296.6	785.8
Dairy products and eggs	1979	02		786.6	1,696.7	1,996.5	165.5	2,529.3	763.9	669.6
	1980			934.8	2,075.6	2,445.0	148.8	2,933.1	852.6	592.1
	1981			846.3	2,169.4	2,356.7	163.6	3,142.4	837.5	601.1
Cereals and prepa-rations	1979	04		958.8	3,895.2	728.9	673.3	755.7	282.9	76.9
	1980			1,163.2	4,909.9	935.5	786.8	754.8	355.2	87.6
	1981			1,123.7	4,770.2	855.2	915.6	746.0	244.0	53.3
Wheat and flour	1979		041,	203.9	1,815.0	247.5	231.6	261.2	27.2	6.2
	1980		046	249.2	2,552.4	411.6	279.0	220.2	23.4	15.7
	1981			203.1	2,735.9	299.7	361.3	225.2	32.9	4.7
Rice	1979		042	68.0	20.6	25.5	236.8	44.5	1.4	0.1
	1980			90.8	9.8	21.5	287.2	70.2	1.5	0.9
	1981			90.2	2.9	21.5	292.9	96.4	1.4	0.1
Feed grains	1979		043–	388.3	1,656.3	120.9	12.3	200.3	137.3	38.5
	1980		045	508.1	1,826.0	129.0	19.1	179.1	186.6	41.1
	1981			528.6	1,522.1	184.1	45.1	157.4	65.1	15.4
Fruits and vegetables	1979	05		551.4	1,319.1	500.5	2,503.5	1,949.6	66.8	47.1
	1980			590.6	1,507.4	573.4	2,416.4	2,261.3	75.9	50.9
	1981			567.9	1,411.3	588.4	2,193.3	2,279.0	76.1	41.2
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1979	06		314.9	788.1	338.0	66.2	329.7	134.3	74.2
	1980			444.5	1,590.6	608.6	99.1	373.1	180.3	77.9
	1981			475.5	1,442.8	785.5	309.2	407.5	184.8	52.4
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1979	07		296.6	374.8	736.3	164.1	1,105.5	59.8	98.7
	1980			348.3	393.9	764.3	145.8	1,051.9	62.3	93.5
	1981			306.9	288.7	695.9	136.7	807.3	62.4	73.0
Animal feed	1979	08		268.3	592.3	673.2	134.8	760.4	185.8	55.9
	1980			285.9	646.8	801.8	111.6	877.6	219.0	62.2
	1981			397.7	591.2	930.9	131.2	892.3	207.4	56.4
Oilseed cake and meal	1979		0813	133.5	45.4	236.5	8.1	417.0	14.6	0.3
	1980			136.1	50.8	278.3	17.2	490.4	9.7	3.3
	1981			224.5	49.1	358.1	8.0	515.3	3.7	2.3
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1979		0814	17.6	35.0	36.0	25.3	9.4	127.0	6.4
	1980			23.0	35.6	53.2	21.7	11.5	164.0	7.9
	1981			23.4	35.1	56.6	21.8	11.9	147.3	5.1
Miscellaneous food prepa-rations	1979	09		205.0	222.3	343.8	87.5	477.9	124.2	235.6
	1980			227.6	265.1	384.9	81.6	575.7	155.2	258.5
	1981			287.6	238.4	378.1	83.3	552.3	141.9	249.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 5.—Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1979-81—Continued

United Kingdom[2]	Greece	Total EC-10	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
			Million Dollars								
363.4	3.4	2,679.3	114.0	1.5	0.2	0.7	12.2	3.2	12.3	144.1	2,823.4
325.5	4.2	3,051.5	109.6	2.1	0.2	0.9	15.7	3.1	20.0	151.6	3,203.1
	3.4		93.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	14.6	3.6	16.6	131.0	
585.8	0.3	9,396.8	71.5	43.5	5.8	1.2	36.4	75.3	6.6	240.3	9,637.1
760.9	3.6	10,830.3	88.6	60.1	5.0	8.5	46.3	92.5	11.9	312.9	11,143.2
	2.4		76.1	108.4	10.1	6.8	52.5	104.2	8.3	366.4	
481.6	5.7	9,095.3	130.5	136.2	54.4	7.6	30.0	28.2	284.1	671.0	9,766.3
694.2	6.4	10,682.6	154.0	167.2	51.8	5.0	44.9	35.1	304.2	762.2	11,444.8
	6.5		172.0	174.8	61.7	11.2	46.7	47.7	284.2	798.3	
562.4	131.7	8,065.8	80.5	28.6	11.1	5.5	58.1	174.2	24.5	382.5	8,448.3
1,061.0	161.6	10,215.6	76.0	23.8	11.7	11.1	81.0	206.5	29.8	439.9	10,655.5
	135.9		96.9	38.2	14.3	8.3	373.1	197.8	33.3	761.9	
44.6	107.2	2,944.3	32.1	—	—	—	27.6	65.1	—	124.8	3,069.1
279.6	120.7	4,151.8	22.4	—	0.1	—	43.7	75.0	0.2	141.4	4,293.2
	97.9		42.1	4.2	—	0.1	228.1	70.8	0.1	345.4	
30.4	3.1	430.4	—	—	—	—	19.4	0.1	—	19.5	449.9
1.6	9.4	492.9	—	0.1	—	1.0	21.8	0.1	—	23.0	515.9
	1.4		—	0.1	0.1	1.2	34.5	0.1	—	36.0	
171.0	—	2,724.9	8.6	13.1	0.1	—	3.7	67.4	0.8	93.7	2,818.6
378.0	1.0	3,267.9	14.9	1.5	0.1	—	3.1	82.9	0.5	103.0	3,370.9
	18.6		17.5	2.6	2.3	—	94.7	77.7	0.1	194.9	
319.5	645.1	7,902.7	58.9	12.5	3.8	94.5	1,995.9	49.6	42.2	2,257.4	10,160.1
361.1	778.0	8,615.0	61.4	31.8	7.2	99.2	2,001.6	40.8	41.2	2,283.2	10,898.2
	634.5		61.5	22.3	634.5	93.9	1,818.9	48.3	40.0	2,092.8	
220.2	15.2	2,280.9	19.8	19.1	2.5	9.5	27.4	37.6	22.4	138.3	2,419.2
261.0	7.6	3,642.7	73.0	32.1	2.1	16.3	31.2	53.0	27.8	235.5	3,878.2
	7.8		39.8	56.9	1.7	1.7	39.0	41.6	29.4	210.1	
570.6	11.6	3,418.1	16.4	29.7	8.0	0.7	147.5	44.5	128.2	375.0	3,793.1
610.7	8.7	3,479.4	24.2	40.5	10.6	1.9	122.1	51.4	145.4	396.1	3,875.5
	8.2		30.3	45.2	8.6	1.4	100.4	54.3	142.9	383.1	
121.0	31.8	2,823.8	4.2	1.7	173.4	8.0	35.0	9.4	15.1	246.8	3,070.1
148.0	44.3	3,197.3	5.9	3.5	196.3	3.2	42.1	10.4	13.1	274.5	3,471.8
	51.1		6.7	14.4	188.9	2.4	101.2	9.1	16.1	338.8	
14.9	9.5	879.8	—	—	35.2	6.3	2.5	0.8	1.1	45.9	925.7
11.9	11.9	1,009.5	0.1	—	45.2	0.7	7.4	1.2	0.3	54.9	1,064.4
	9.5		0.1	—	39.5	0.1	47.4	1.8	0.1	89.0	
4.0	—	260.6	0.5	0.2	136.1	0.8	3.8	0.3	0.5	142.2	402.8
6.7	—	323.4	1.8	0.2	137.2	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.5	143.1	466.5
	—		1.3	0.1	134.5	0.8	3.5	0.3	0.5	141.0	
177.0	3.7	1,876.9	23.2	1.6	20.3	3.3	49.7	27.4	143.9	269.5	2,146.4
215.2	5.4	2,169.1	20.3	2.1	18.8	5.1	52.5	31.9	174.8	305.5	2,474.6
	11.6		14.9	40.3	16.6	5.3	49.0	28.8	168.8	323.7	

continued

Appendix table 5.—Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1979-81

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings	European Community: Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Beverages	1979	11		159.8	2,791.1	543.4	1,191.2	430.5	116.6	98.2
	1980			190.3	2,948.3	613.6	1,023.2	480.8	124.9	135.6
	1981			183.3	2,756.1	614.5	1,008.8	459.8	115.2	165.8
Nonalcoholic	1979		111	47.8	131.5	53.4	44.0	98.5	10.8	6.4
	1980			61.8	121.6	65.1	23.4	117.2	12.6	7.3
	1981			70.9	113.6	63.7	22.9	132.4	16.2	8.7
Wine	1979		1121	27.5	1,658.6	296.1	1,065.3	6.4	3.8	0.6
	1980			32.0	1,775.4	344.6	918.9	5.9	3.9	0.9
	1981			26.7	1,647.1	344.9	899.3	5.8	3.9	0.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1979	121		7.9	9.1	13.6	93.5	61.2	2.1	1.5
	1980			8.8	10.9	15.9	81.2	72.5	1.8	0.2
	1981			10.4	10.1	14.1	91.4	67.4	1.7	0.3
Tobacco, manufactured	1979	122		188.5	78.5	327.2	2.3	486.9	42.1	34.5
	1980			205.0	94.2	358.9	11.7	611.0	43.2	36.5
	1981			194.5	77.5	367.0	4.1	541.7	40.6	36.4
Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	1979	21		98.3	397.7	238.4	28.1	234.3	460.7	64.9
	1980			70.5	270.1	178.4	27.5	164.5	449.2	54.0
	1981			66.6	292.8	165.2	28.1	155.0	461.1	38.3
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1979	22		16.9	62.3	19.7	2.3	119.3	52.3	0.1
	1980			18.1	161.4	31.3	1.8	113.7	104.8	0.4
	1981			14.7	296.8	38.5	1.9	92.3	122.0	0.6
Natural rubber	1979	2311		1.0	7.1	2.7	6.2	5.6	0.1	—
	1980			1.0	6.1	2.8	3.4	6.1	0.1	0.1
	1981			0.7	7.2	3.3	2.0	3.1	0.1	—
Natural fibers	1979	261–		248.1	538.0	190.7	41.6	55.3	1.8	22.5
	1980	265		263.4	564.7	199.3	44.8	51.3	1.4	18.0
	1981			204.8	552.3	182.5	48.0	49.9	1.4	16.3
Crude animal & veg. matls. not elsewhere spec.	1979	29		178.2	293.5	349.5	294.1	1,494.5	292.9	16.0
	1980			183.0	347.3	383.4	257.8	1,716.4	319.9	30.7
	1981			161.3	314.2	375.8	524.9	1,540.0	281.8	34.1
Agricultural fats and oils	1979	4		231.2	407.7	821.4	170.3	698.2	111.5	22.5
	1980			233.3	416.7	848.2	160.3	734.0	119.4	18.9
	1981			254.1	341.3	779.3	180.6	644.0	115.2	11.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed	1979		431	40.3	46.1	271.8	21.1	215.1	42.5	3.4
	1980			45.3	55.6	307.2	16.2	252.4	40.5	2.4
	1981			31.8	41.1	275.3	31.4	203.3	43.3	1.1
Total agricultural[1]	1979			5,659.2	15,514.7	9,141.7	5,845.7	14,509.7	4,881.0	2,714.7
	1980			6,452.3	18,659.4	10,653.8	5,675.5	16,097.3	5,411.6	3,121.8
	1981			6,301.2	18,073.3	10,735.2	6,096.2	15,659.2	5,232.6	2,598.3
Total exports	1979			56,083.2	97,958.8	171,436.7	72,236.8	63,667.4	14,341.6	7,173.0
	1980			63,967.2	110,865.5	191,646.7	77,640.4	73,871.1	16,407.3	8,473.1
	1981			55,227.7	101,246.3	175,284.3	79,246.3	68,758.0	15,696.8	7,784.4

— = None or negligible. [1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]1981 data for United Kingdom are not yet available. Total 1981 U.K. exports estimated based on percent change of other 9 member countries. Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1977-1981. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

Appendix table 5.—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1979-81

United Kingdom[2]	Greece	Total EC-10	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
						Million Dollars					
1,816.8	53.2	7,200.7	79.2	9.5	4.6	204.3	468.0	3.9	23.7	793.2	7,993.9
2,088.6	49.3	7,654.7	91.7	21.1	4.9	245.7	462.5	5.6	31.4	862.9	8,517.6
	36.7		83.8	25.7	5.0	210.6	393.8	5.8	24.5	749.2	
47.8	2.7	442.9	22.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.6	3.0	13.1	43.6	486.5
39.7	1.6	450.3	25.8	1.9	0.5	0.8	2.7	3.4	15.2	50.3	500.6
	2.9		18.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	3.5	3.0	15.0	42.5	
55.5	34.3	3,148.1	43.5	—	—	200.0	399.6	—	3.2	646.3	3,794.4
57.2	17.8	3,156.5	50.6	0.1	—	240.5	404.1	—	4.6	699.9	3,856.4
	17.7		49.7	—	—	205.5	332.3	—	2.8	590.3	
231.6	190.6	611.1	3.4	—	0.1	—	2.9	0.6	20.6	27.6	638.7
16.4	203.9	411.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	—	10.7	0.5	27.5	40.3	451.9
	176.2	0.1	1.3	—	0.1	0.3	3.6	0.5	15.7	21.5	
493.6	0.2	1,653.8	2.5	23.3	4.0	1.3	12.8	16.5	151.0	211.4	1,865.2
699.8	0.1	2,060.3	2.5	30.4	4.3	1.9	16.0	17.2	104.5	176.8	2,237.1
	0.2		2.3	57.9	4.1	1.8	11.5	16.9	100.5	195.0	
471.1	56.5	2,050.0	21.4	239.3	86.3	7.2	6.5	96.1	52.8	509.6	2,559.6
441.7	45.4	1,701.3	13.4	227.5	78.6	9.6	15.6	94.9	41.0	480.6	2,181.9
	37.5		12.1	285.8	76.0	7.4	22.2	79.8	36.0	519.3	
6.6	1.6	281.2	1.5	—	—	—	5.4	38.3	0.1	45.3	326.5
6.7	0.7	438.9	4.1	0.1	—	—	3.2	27.1	0.3	34.8	473.7
	1.6		4.4	—	0.1	—	2.2	24.6	1.8	33.1	
7.4	—	30.1	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	31.5
5.3	—	25.0	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.9	26.9
	0.2		0.4	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	—	1.1	
331.2	46.5	1,475.6	6.1	0.6	4.8	3.9	40.0	2.1	32.8	90.3	1,565.9
341.0	42.3	1,526.1	7.6	0.5	5.5	3.1	42.5	2.4	31.4	93.0	1,619.1
	27.4		5.5	0.4	4.5	6.0	44.7	2.1	30.1	93.3	
93.2	11.7	3,023.6	23.0	6.8	18.6	20.1	93.6	33.7	30.0	225.8	3,249.4
113.1	12.4	3,363.9	27.2	6.8	28.0	21.0	102.8	37.5	34.3	257.6	3,621.5
	10.9		22.6	4.5	19.5	17.3	81.5	33.9	29.5	208.8	
139.7	43.4	2,645.9	13.6	10.7	116.3	30.6	403.6	73.8	20.6	669.2	3,315.1
165.3	34.9	2,730.9	12.6	15.5	114.3	34.1	474.2	74.7	20.3	745.7	3,476.6
	32.9		11.1	11.9	103.0	37.8	329.9	62.5	16.7	572.9	
64.5	4.0	708.8	2.5	9.0	56.6	1.6	3.4	28.4	8.7	110.2	819.0
84.9	3.1	807.6	2.5	9.1	53.7	3.3	4.1	27.6	8.8	109.1	916.7
	1.4		1.6	6.9	42.6	5.2	4.1	25.0	6.3	91.7	
6,992.4	1,252.3	66,511.4	670.1	564.9	514.2	398.2	3,425.0	715.2	1,011.1	7,298.7	73,810.1
8,315.8	1,408.9	75,796.4	773.9	665.3	539.6	466.8	3,565.2	785.6	1,059.0	7,855.4	83,651.8
9,428.4	1,185.0	75,309.4	735.0	888.8	522.5	412.8	3,485.2	762.1	994.5	7,800.9	83,110.3
90,503.5	3,877.4	577,278.3	15,478.2	11,174.7	13,466.4	3,353.8	18,196.0	27,537.8	26,389.7	115,596.6	692,874.9
114,380.5	5,141.7	662,393.5	17,478.2	14,140.3	18,481.1	4,629.0	20,826.7	30,787.5	29,470.8	135,813.6	798,207.1
128,770.0	4,249.5	636,263.3	15,840.0	14,006.6	17,967.6	4,147.0	20,336.5	28,492.5	26,716.6	127,506.8	763,770.1

Developments in the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community

By Timothy E. Josling and Scott R. Pearson. International Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 172.

Summary

The European Community (EC) must reduce expenditures for agricultural support programs to avert a budget crisis and maintain funds for other EC programs. Policymakers have a choice of keeping prices low directly or with producer taxes, or of limiting quantities covered by support measures. This study examines future price levels and possible changes in EC policy, and the possible timing of those changes.

Present trends of rising agricultural support expenditures will not leave adequate funds to finance enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal. EC expenditures are close to exceeding revenues, with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) accounting for almost 70 percent of these expenditures. EC revenues increase roughly in proportion with national income, but CAP expenditures increase in proportion to agricultural surpluses, which have risen 15 to 20 percent annually over the last 5 years. An increase in revenue to solve the budget problem would require modifications of basic treaties, which appear politically infeasible.

Thus, expenditure increases must be contained. Budget costs cannot be controlled if farm prices are allowed to rise enough to cover inflation. Price increases much smaller than past increases would control budget expenditures, or a nominal rise in agricultural prices may be possible if coupled with policy changes restricting production or the quantities which qualify for support.

All alternatives which can reduce EC budget costs also reduce subsidized exports and the protection of EC agriculture, thus easing tensions with EC trading partners. Countries outside the EC which export the products in which the EC has a surplus have a direct interest in the outcome of the Community's internal debate. The United States will be particularly interested because the EC is the largest market for U.S. agricultural exports. Any policy changes or reductions in price increases which adequately control the EC budget, however, may also be too restrictive on farm income and perhaps lead individual EC governments to return to national agricultural support.

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